POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

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From

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To

H. O. QUIN, Esq., I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 28th August 1908.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1907, together with statements noted below :—

Submission of the Report.

Statement A—Parts I and II.
Statement B—Parts I and II.
Statements C, D and E.

The orders contained in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 1479, dated the 19th March 1908, on the subject of the revision of certain of the statements prescribed for submission with the Annual Police Administration Report, were not received in time to allow of the statements containing the statistics for the year under report being amended in the manner prescribed. The Divisional Commissioners who were addressed on receipt of the orders of Government intimated that the district statements were already coming in, compiled in the original forms and that delay and inconvenience would be caused in the submission of the Divisional Reports if the District Reports and Statements were returned for alteration. Under these circumstances, the Presidency statistics have perforce been compiled in the old forms.

2. I regret the delay which has again occurred in the submission of the consolidated report to Government, but the review of the Commissioner in Sind on the Police work of that Province was received in this office on the 28th July 1908 only, and the pressure of work in my office in connection with reorganization schemes and Police administration generally was and still is very great. It is only quite recently that the much-needed increase to my ministerial staff has been sanctioned.

Delay explained.

3. The office of the Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. R. B. Stewart from 1st January to 14th September 1907; during the remainder of the year I officiated in charge. Mr. W. G. Clabby was Assistant Inspector-General of Police up to the middle of November, thereafter Mr. J. A. Guider.

Charge.

The Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of the Ranges and Sind were as under :—

In the Northern Range, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, for nearly 9 months, and Mr. Beatty; in the Southern Range, Mr. L. H. Spence and in Sind, Sir E. C. Cox, Bart., for over 8 months, and Mr. H. M. Gibbs.

Crime—(Cognizable and Non-cognizable).

4. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 105,022 as against 105,827 in the previous year—a net

decrease of 805 cases. In the Northern Division the totality of reported crime increased by 489 cases; in the Central Division it dropped by 546 and in the Southern Division by 1,422. In Sind, there have been 1,015 more cases and on Railways a decline of 341. Out of the 105,022 offences reported, 61,425 were under the Indian Penal Code, and 43,597 under class VI as compared with 61,268 and 44,559 in the previous year.

Statement A—Part I.

Police Cognizable Cases.

5. The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police or taken up by them was, under "all classes", 30,555 as against 33,022 in the previous year. In spite of agricultural scarcity and the continuance of plague in parts of the Presidency and the country beyond traversed by the Rájputána-Málwa Railway, reported crime dropped by 2,467 complaints. The total reported is made up of 27,600 cases under Indian Penal Code and 2,955 under class VI as against 29,567 and 3,455 respectively in the previous year.

Sind with 8,453 cases against 9,243 in the previous year, yielded the largest amount of reported crime under the Indian Penal Code. The Province is followed by the Central Division which is responsible for 7,897 cases as against 8,281 in 1906. The figures in the Southern Division, Northern Division and on Railways are respectively 4,578, 4,494 and 2,178 as compared with 5,249, 4,431 and 2,363 in the year before. There has thus been a drop in reported Indian Penal Code crime spread over all the Divisions except the Northern where there has been a small rise of 63 cases. The falls in Central Division, Southern Division, Sind and on Railways are respectively 384, 671, 790 and 185 cases. In Sind the more marked decline is in Hyderabad, *viz.*, 434.

Under class VI the drop in crime amounts to 500 cases to which total Central Division (243), Railway (147) and the Northern Division (111) chiefly contribute. In the Southern Division there is a small reduction of 38 cases and in Sind a trifling rise of 39.

Regarding the general decrease in reported crime under all classes, the Commissioner in Sind "concurs with the district officers in attributing this result largely if not entirely to the vigorous action taken in all districts under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, the total number of cases disposed of under that chapter having been more than double that of the preceding year . . . . . ." "The decrease in crime was common to all districts except Karáchi, which stands out as the most criminal in the Province."

The drop in the Central and Southern Divisions is ascribed by the local officers as due to a favourable season, better supervision over bad characters and better registration of crime. On the Railways it may be put down to increased activity, during the year under report, under the preventive sections of the law. The following tables supply interesting information and comparisons between the figures relating to reported crime as a whole and the more serious forms of offences dealt with by the Police in particular.

Reported Crime as a Whole.

1903	...	31,970;	1905	...	34,084;	1907	...	30,555.	
1904	...	32,921;	1906	...	33,022;				

More Serious Offences.

		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
(1)	Murder and attempts at murder and culpable homicide	467	519	500	520	515
(2)	Dacoity and preparation therefor ...	251	222	267	231	222
(3)	Robbery	630	616	678	694	665
(4)	Lurking house trespass with intent to commit an offence	5,700	5,644	5,889	5,952	5,949
(5)	Cattle thefts...	3,748	4,043	4,172	3,983	3,417
(6)	Ordinary thefts	9,628	9,981	11,237	11,218	10,187

The crime shown in the latter table for 1907 is distributed over the Divisions and Railways in the Presidency as under :—

Heads.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Northern Division	97	21	95	1,118	159	1,533
Central Division	148	78	341	1,877	360	3,043
Southern Division	119	82	139	854	195	2,024
Sind	148	36	73	2,013	2,694	1,776
Railways	3	5	17	87	9	1,811

Most of the cases of murder, house-breaking and cattle thefts occurred in Sind; the Central and Southern Divisions return the highest number of dacoities and robberies. In the Southern Division, Belgaum and Dhárwár, and in the Central Division, West Khándesh and Sátára, yielded more dacoities; Sátára contributes largely to the total number of highway robberies.

Police Cases for disposal.

6. Including pending cases of the previous year, complaints for disposal totalled 34,605 as against 37,329 in the previous year. All but 303, in which investigation was refused by the Police, remained for investigation. Out of 34,605 cases for disposal, 31,521 are Indian Penal Code cases, and 3,084 fall under class VI as compared with 33,690 and 3,639 respectively in the preceding year. Of the 31,521 Indian Penal Code cases, Sind alone is accredited with 9,750, the Central Division with 8,999, the Southern Division with 5,331, the Northern Division with 5,020 and the Railways with 2,421. The number under class VI is distributed as under :—

Northern Division, 829; Central Division, 565; Southern Division, 332; Sind, 343; Railways, 1,015.

Comparing the figures for Indian Penal Code cases alone, with those of the previous year, Sind and the Southern Division show the largest drops of 881 and 685 cases, respectively.

The figures indicate that with a decline of 2,467 complaints to the Police of criminal offences, the force has refused to investigate nearly 100 more cases during the year under review than last year, and this I regard, in view of the large number of excluded cases which I shall have to refer to further on, as a healthy sign. I incline to the belief that in order to encourage officers in charge of Police stations, and guide them in the exercise of the discretion allowed them by law under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, it is desirable to formulate some simple rules on the lines of the Police Commission's recommendations (*vide* paragraph 152 of their report and paragraph 15 of the Government of India Resolution thereon), but indicating more clearly, as the result of experience, in precisely what offences investigation might wisely be refused if the complainant does not press for it. For instance, I would make it clear that ordinarily it is a waste of time to investigate a case of simple house-breaking by night where no property is lost and the culprits have left no sort of clue behind them, and that nothing is to be gained by striving to detect a case of pilfering agricultural produce by night from fields in which too there is no indication of the culprit and no trace of the property. Investigation into unimportant offences which, from the surrounding circumstances, there is obviously no hope of detecting, still less of proving against any one, is a waste of time both of Magistrates and Police, gives them infructuous clerical work, puts the people to much personal inconvenience and helps to make the Police disliked. Burking of crime cannot, of course, be allowed, registration of all complaints must be insisted on, but in dealing with complaints, a great deal of time and energy is now thrown away in this Presidency in making records about investigations into unimportant cases, which from the first it is obvious cannot be otherwise than profitless.

Police cases struck off.

7. Cases struck off during the year under report numbered 10,354 as against 12,259 in the previous year; 9,938 were under the Indian Penal Code and 416 under Class VI, as against 11,799 and 460, respectively, in the previous year. The Central Division yields the largest number of cases (3,300). Sind contributes 2,711, the Southern and Northern Divisions, 2,114 and 1,632, respectively, and Railways 597. Compared with the previous year's figures, the number of cases struck off in Sind, the Central and Southern Divisions shows a decrease respectively of 847, 677 and 427 and an increase of 4 in the Northern Division and 42 on Railways. The Deputy Inspector-General in Sind attributes this large decrease to the more careful final classification of cases.

The ratio of cases struck off to the total number of cases for disposal was 29·92 as against 32·84 in the previous year and 35·35 in 1905, 34·87 in 1904, 34·61 in 1903. It is satisfactory to note that complaints that turned out on investigation to be untrue or mistaken, actually and proportionately declined further this year. It is in my opinion the incorrect classification of real cases ending in acquittal or discharge that swells the number of cases returned as struck off and that wrong classification in these cases to a great extent vitiates all our crime returns. The difficulty in such cases still is to get Courts to classify the truth of the *complaint* instead of the truth of the *charge* against the accused.

Maliciously false cases.

8. "Maliciously false" cases totalled 1,048, and on a smaller number of complaints for disposal, show an increase of 95 cases as compared with the previous year, the largest number being in Sind, *viz.*, 365, as against 398 in the previous year. The Northern Division accounts for 157, the Central Division for 359 and the Southern Division for 151 as compared with 128, 255 and 157, respectively, in 1906. On the Railways the number is almost stationary, *viz.*, 16 against 15 in 1906. As compared with the number of complaints for disposal the ratio of maliciously false complaints stands in the territorial Divisions of the Presidency and on Railways as under:—

Northern Division, 2·7; Central Division, 3·8; Southern Division, 2·7; Sind, 3·6; Railways, ·46.

In 300 cases in the Presidency Proper sanction was accorded to prosecute those who had made false complaints as against 255 in 1906, in 76 cases by Magistrates and in 224 by Superintendents of Police, as against 26 and 229, respectively, in the preceding year. In 224 cases prosecution was undertaken, but convictions were obtained in 101 only. In 73 out of 365 false cases in Sind sanction to prosecute was granted, 11 of these ended in conviction. The Commissioner in Sind remarks:—

"The 73 prosecutions undertaken in cases of maliciously false charges resulted in only 11 convictions, a far from satisfactory proportion. But, even so, the deterrent effect of these prosecutions is wholesome."

Application of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

9. Cases in which Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was made use of have advanced to 117 from 96 in 1906. The largest number, (61), is returned by Sind; the Northern Division returned 13, the Central Division 32, the Southern Division 10 and the Railways 1. Although these figures show a slight improvement over those for the past year, if compared with those for previous years, it will be found that no progress is being made in checking frivolous and vexatious complaints by the use of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. In view of the fact that thousands of cases are annually classified *after trial* as not true, it may be argued I think from the figures given above that little or no appreciable advantage is being taken of the provisions of this useful and convenient section. The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks:—

"In my opinion it is but very seldom that Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, can be used in Police cases. Frivolous or vexatious complaints ought never to be sent up by the Police to the Magistrate."

The difficulty expressed above I cannot appreciate; the 2nd criticism contains some force, no doubt, but in practice it is often only after exhaustive judicial enquiry that the bearings and true inwardness of a frivolous or vexatious complaint are disclosed. At any rate there are the facts; thousands of complaints classed as not true after trial and in but a fraction of these is Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, used.

Undetected Police cases.

10. Cases of all classes remaining undetected during the year under report, numbered 8,066 as against 8,111 in 1906. The proportion of undetected to true crime disposed of works out to 41·5 per cent. against 38 per cent. in 1906. With less crime to deal with, proportionately fewer cases should have remained undetected. What has happened, however, is the reverse; the fact that so much true crime remains undetected is a very serious defect in the work of the Police and it behoves District Superintendents of Police to give the matter their earnest attention with a view to the adoption of remedial measures. As might be expected, in a large country with but a sprinkling of Police scattered over it in a few towns and villages, it is mainly in connection with burglaries and thefts by night that the Police are so unsuccessful. In the Northern and Central Divisions, the Police generally displayed more detective ability; in Sind and on the Railways the standard is particularly low. The percentage for the whole Presidency works out to 47·4 in Indian Penal Code cases, as against 45 in 1906; 1·5 in class VI cases as compared with 1 in the previous year. On Railways the Police have special difficulties to contend with, nevertheless the results are the reverse of creditable and everywhere there is much room for improvement. The rank and file of the Police, on whom so much of the efficiency of the force as a whole depends, have however received so serious a set-back, as the result of reorganization, that until their pay and prospects are materially improved, the right material will not now enlist, and till it does, results are not likely to improve very materially. The Commissioner in Sind, commenting on the returns relating to undetected crime refers to the great need all over the Province for a larger number of intelligent Sub-Inspectors with some training in the detection of crime and adds that until the full number of Sub-Inspectors required for Sind is recruited, no general improvement can be expected.

I am afraid it is not only a case of more Sub-Inspectors with but a theoretical knowledge of law and criminal investigation acquired at a Training School. The want is better pay and prospects for Constables (the arms and legs of the force) and Head Constables (the backbone) to attract good material, and a sufficiency of reliable Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors (the brains), selected for good work, with experience of men and the world and practical konwledge of Police work.

Pending Police cases.

11. With a decline in cognizable crime generally, the total number of cases either under investigation by the Police, or with Magistrates, has increased from 3,840 in the year 1906 to 4,798 in the year under report. The rise is 958 cases. The proportion of cases pending to cases for disposal stands as under for 1907 :—

For the Presidency, 13·8; Northern Division, 13·3; Central Division, 14·3; Southern Division, 12·5; Sind, 16·2; Railways, 8·6.

In 1906, the proportion for the Presidency was 10·2. The marked increase, actual and proportionate, of cases left pending, at the close of a year in which reported crime was less, to burden the returns for next year, I regard as significant. It emphasises I think, the want of success already noticed in the detection of true crime and to some extent explains the fall in cases "struck off". The Police are not of course alone responsible for the larger number of cases left pending at the close of the year as many of these are under disposal (awaiting final orders) by Magistrates; but my experience is that in a year of poor results some subordinate Police officers are inclined to keep cases pending, in order to exclude them from the result returns for the year. It should not be difficult with the assistance of District Magistrates to get Subordinate Magistrates to be reasonably prompt in the matter of passing final orders on Police reports or to get those orders communicated without delay.

True Police Cognizable Cases.

12. Eliminating cases struck off, the total amount of real cognizable crime under "all classes" amounted to 19,390 cases, as against 21,138 in the previous year, 16,921 being under Indian Penal Code and 2,469 under class VI, as compared with 18,090 and 3,048 in the year 1906. There was thus a drop, distributed over all Divisions and Railways, of 1,748 cases of true crime dealt with by the Police in the year under report. Under the Indian Penal Code, cases fell by 1,169 cases and under class VI by 579. This general decrease runs through all classes except classes I and II where there has been a slight rise. It is most marked (1,076 cases) in class V minor offences against property.

A detailed examination of the figures indicates that true murders numbered 234 as against 261 in the previous year, the largest number being in Sind (77) as against 92 in 1906. Dacoities numbered 165 as against 191 in the year preceding, the Central and Southern Divisions being responsible for 65 and 64 respectively as compared with 69 and 77 in the year before. The number in the Northern Division was 10, and in Sind 23. There were 3 dacoities on Railways. True robberies declined from 341 in 1906 to 312 in the year under report. There was an increase of 9 in the Northern Division and 1 on Railways; while the returns show a drop of 27 in the Central Division, 6 in the Southern Division and 6 in Sind. True crime under lurking house trespass with intent to commit an offence, &c., totalled fewer by 91 cases though there has been a decided increase of 141 cases in the Central Division.

Similarly true thefts were fewer by 908 cases, the figures being 9,554 in 1906 against 8,646. Cases of receiving stolen property, I am sorry to say, declined from 481 in 1906 to 419 in the year under report. Under this head the Central Division has returned 26 cases more than in the previous year. Elsewhere there has been a drop which I regard as disappointing evidence of failure on the part of the Police to detect offences against property. The facilities in this country for disposing of stolen property are many, but till the Police can secure a larger measure of success in dealing with "receivers", thieves and robbers will prosper. This is an important point to which Superintendents should give personal and special attention. There has been a satisfactory decline of 170 theft cases on Railways (1,412 against 1,582). Of the 1,412 cases, 759 were from goods sheds, 347 from running trains and 306 from passengers. On the Rájputána-Málwa, of all the Railways, the number of thefts from running trains and passengers is most numerous, while it is on the Great Indian Peninsula that most thefts from goods sheds occur. The detection of theft and indeed all crime on Railways is for obvious reasons a task beset with more than ordinary difficulties; it therefore behoves the Police to lay themselves out to their utmost in the adoption of preventive measures such as guarding trains, marking down criminals and shadowing suspicious individuals.

Police Cases decided by Trial.

13. In respect to the success of the Police before the Courts, out of 11,021 true cases disposed of by trial, 9,840 ended in conviction, giving the same percentage as in 1906, *viz.*, 89. In passing I would here draw attention to the fact that cases classed as not true *after trial* are excluded from these figures. I have no doubt, however, in my mind that hundreds of such relate to real offences, wrongly classified, which ought to appear among true cases disposed of by trial ending in acquittal or discharge.

Under Indian Penal Code the ratio of convictions was 87 as compared with 86·8 in 1906. Under class VI it stood at 97·2 in both years. Owing to the larger amount of undetected crime during the year under review, the ratio of convictions to the true cases disposed of fell to 51 as compared with 54 in 1906. Results under the several classes show on the whole some improvement over last year.

With respect to the more important heads of crime, out of 234 true cases of murder, 166 were brought to trial and convictions were obtained in 55·4 per cent. against 62·7 in the previous year. The highest percentage is returned by the Central Division, *viz.*, 63; the lowest by the Southern Division. Compared with the last year's results, those of the year under review are not so favourable.

Under dacoity too, except in the Central Division where the results are slightly better, the Police have not done so well as in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases tried has dropped from 61 in 1906 to 53. In the Northern Division the fall is heaviest, from 61 to 33. All the 3 cases that occurred on the Railways remained undetected.

In dealing with robberies, the percentage for the entire Presidency shows no marked deviation compared with last year's, the ratio of convictions being about 82. The Northern and Central Divisions have done better and well. Elsewhere there is some falling off noticeable.

Under lurking house trespass and house-breaking there were altogether 4,522 true cases; but of these only 1,293 were detected and tried, convictions being secured in 1,150, giving a percentage of 89 as against 87 in 1906.

Under the head thefts, the ratio of cases tried to convicted is 91·8 practically the same as in the previous year. A slight fall is noticeable in the Central Division, Southern Division and on Railways, while there is a small increase in other Divisions.

Under "receiving", true cases totalled 419 as against 481 in 1906; convictions were obtained in 354 giving a percentage of 92 as against 88 in the year before. There is a sensible rise in the number of convictions in Sind, the proportion being 84 against 74.

In respect to true Police cases, the most important test illustrative of the efficiency of the Police is the ratio of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of. This stands as under during the year under notice and the 5 preceding years:—

	Ratio of cases convicted to true cases disposed of.
1902	64
1903	62·9
1904	64·2
1905	55·4
1906	54·13
1907	50·7

The figures are disquieting as indicating a steady decline in the detective efficiency of the Police.

Sessions Cases.

14. The results before Sessions Courts have been on the whole satisfactory as regards cases. Altogether 710 were tried and convictions were obtained in 476 as compared with 641 and 438 in the preceding year. The ratio of convictions for the whole Presidency declined however from 68 in 1906 to 67 in the year under report. The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes:—"I think it should be recognized that the results in sessions cases depend to no small extent on the personnel of the Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge. The Police have at least in a sessions case the assurance that the Committing Magistrate has believed their view to be correct and to be supported by the evidence." This is of course very true; the responsibility of the Police practically ends with the committal of the case to the Sessions Court for they have established to the satisfaction of an experienced First Class Magistrate a good "*primâ facie*" case against the accused; thereafter the matter rests in the hands of Jurors, Assessors and Judges.

Infanticide.

15. In accordance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2486, dated the 26th April 1907, the following information is furnished regarding infanticide. There were 16 cases reported during the year under report as against 7 in the previous year—12 were in Central Division * and 4 in the Southern Division.† The Commissioner, Central Division, writes that in 10 of the 12 cases the infants were illegitimate; in the other 2 cases they were not; in the latter, the motive was not to conceal the dishonour of the mother and he adds that "they were cases of ordinary murder and should not have been included in the present list." From the Southern

* 2 in Ahmednagar.
3 in Násik.
4 in Poona.
3 in Sholápur.

† 2 in Belgaum.
1 in Bijápur.
1 in Ratnágiri.

Division, the Commissioner observes that in the two cases returned by Belgaum and ending in discharge, the motive for the crimes has not been explained. "In the one case in Bijápur, the mother, who was implicated in a case of murder, jumped with her child into a well and destroyed herself and apparently the child also. The remaining case occurred in Ratnágiri. There the mother threw the child into a pond to avoid disgrace. She was sentenced by the Sessions Court to transportation for life, but the punishment was reduced by the Local Government to one year's rigorous imprisonment." No case of infanticide was reported in Sind and none is returned from the Northern Division or Railways.

Offences under special and local laws.

16. Offences dealt with by the Police under special and local laws have declined from 3,034 to 2,732. The decline (221 cases) is more marked in the Central Division. Had it not been for 239 cases returned by Sind which last year contributed none, the drop would have been still greater. 2,310 of the 2,732 cases were brought to trial and 2,251 ended in conviction.

Cognizable Crime. Direct cases.

17. The total number of true cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police during the year under report was 7,808 as against 7,517 in the previous year. Of the 7,808 direct cases, 3,595 ended in conviction, the percentage of cases tried to cases convicted being 46 as against 48 in the year 1906. In respect to results in the Southern Division, the Commissioner remarks:— "The small number of convictions compared with cases tried might be held to lead to the inference that complainants are insufficiently examined before process is issued and it is in my experience common for Táluka Magistrates to neglect to properly examine complainants. Nevertheless it is not very often that complaints regarding serious offences can be struck off on the mere examination of the complainant."

Statement A—Part II.

Persons in Police cases.

18. With less crime to deal with, the total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year under report has dropped from 27,687 in 1906 to 25,441. The decline runs through the returns for all territorial Divisions and Railways and is most noticeable in Sind. The total number of persons released without being brought to trial was 602, and shows an increase of 20 over the number for the previous year or 2·4 per cent. of those arrested against 2·1 in the preceding year. The total number of persons for disposal including those pending disposal at the close of the previous year was 28,059 as against 30,281 in the year before. The number (23,818) actually placed on trial in the Presidency was 84·8 per cent. of those for disposal against 87·8 per cent. in 1906. The ratio of persons convicted to persons tried stands at 59·3 as against 61·1 in the preceding year. The fall in the percentage of convictions runs through all the Divisions; it is most marked in the Southern being 51·5 against 58. In others the variations are small.

Under the Indian Penal Code the percentage for the Presidency works out to 55 against 57; under class VI it stands at 85 as against 86 in the preceding year. The total number of persons tried for murders and cognate offences during the year under report was 660 as against 840 the year before and 38·8 per cent. of these, as against 45 in the previous year, were convicted. The number of persons tried for dacoities was 523 as against 637 in 1906 and the ratio of convictions dropped from 36 in 1906 to 33 in the year under report. The proportion is very low in the Northern Division and Southern Division, where it has fallen from 36 and 42 to 20 and 20 respectively. It has improved in Central Division and Sind where it increased from 37 and 18 to 45 and 33, respectively. 386 persons were tried for robberies as against 426 in the year before and the ratio of convictions has remained stationary, *viz.*, 55. In the Central Division better results were obtained; in Sind a marked decline is noticeable; on Railways 13 persons were tried of whom 5 were convicted.

Under lurking house-trespass or house-breaking 2,593 were tried and 1,618 were convicted, giving a percentage of 62·3 as against 65 in 1906. In the

Divisions, the percentages vary from 50 in Southern Division to 94 on Railways. In the Southern Division there has been a drop from 67 to 50 per cent. In Sind the proportion of convictions is stationary, *viz.*, 62. For theft 8,263 persons were tried and 5,748 convicted, the proportion of convictions for the Presidency remaining stationary, *viz.*, 70. The only noticeable fall is on Railways, the variations elsewhere being very slight.

Altogether 791 persons were tried for receiving stolen property and of these 61 per cent. were convicted against 67 in the preceding year. In respect to persons concerned in Sessions cases, the results so far as they are commented on in the divisional reports, have been satisfactory.

In addition to the persons arrested and dealt with *suo motu* and shown in Statement A, Part II, the Police deal with hundreds of others under the Police Act, Cantonment Code and other similar laws, who find no place in this statement. The great majority of these are prosecuted to conviction and no correct estimate of the dealings of the Police with the public can therefore be formed that omits to take count of these. This test, "persons in Police cases" I regard as a very reliable one in judging the efficiency of the Police for it is not influenced by any doubtful refinements of classification nor by chance. Judged by it, the Police have not done so well during the year under notice as last and the standard of efficiency leaves room for some improvement; they had fewer persons to deal with and should have been able therefore to show better results.

Statement B—Part I.

Non-cognizable crime.

19. As compared with last year, non-cognizable reported crime increased from 65,288 to 66,659 cases during the year under report. The rise is noticeable in all the Divisions except the Southern Division and on Railways. In the former there was marked drop of 737 cases, in the latter of 75.

The total number of cases for disposal was 71,376 as against 72,970 in the previous year or less by 1,594. Of these, 20,933 alone were under the head "voluntarily causing hurt." Convictions were obtained in 25,006 cases as against 26,237 in the year 1906.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, brings to notice the extent to which the time of Magistrates (who are also Revenue and Executive Officers) is occupied and wasted in dealing with an enormous number of cases of three kinds of petty non-cognizable crime (voluntarily causing hurt, petty mischief and insult) which usually lead to nothing, the ordinary course being for the cases to be compounded after a deal of trouble has been given to Magistrates in issuing and to the Police in serving summonses. He refers to the enormous number of persons in his Division who appeared before Courts charged with hurt, insult, intimidation and mischief and the very small number of those who were convicted, adding: "This is of some importance even from a Police point of view for many Police Constables spend their whole time in serving summonses not only on accused persons but also on witnesses in the case."

Statement B—Part II.

Persons in Non-cognizable cases.

20. The total number of persons who appeared before Courts in non-cognizable cases was 123,575 as against 119,700 in the previous year. Of these 55,211 were tried and 30,576 convicted, giving a percentage of 55 as against 56 in the previous year. 10,131 persons were discharged, after appearance, without trial, the largest number being in the Northern Division; 5,690 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Statement C.

Property stolen and recovered.

21. Property valued at Rs. 13,06,867 was stolen during the year, in connection with cognizable crime, against Rs. 11,59,825 in the previous year showing a net increase of Rs. 1,47,042. The greater portion of this increase has

occurred in the Central Division where the amount of property stolen was Rs. 4,01,211; next comes Sind with stolen property valued at Rs. 3,55,452.

The value of property restored for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 3,99,949 giving a percentage of 30·6 as against 36·63 in the previous year.

In the Northern Division the percentage of property recovered fell from 43·56 in 1906 to 28·53 in the year under report. In the Central Division the percentage of recoveries dropped from 34 to 29·64. In the Southern Division 28 per cent. of the property stolen was recovered as against 43 in the previous year. In Sind the ratio increased to 35·72 per cent. from 31·98 in 1906. On Railways the proportion stood at 28 as against 39·62 in the preceding year. The results are in my opinion unsatisfactory all round and the failure to do better has nowhere to my mind been satisfactorily explained. There is this, however, to be said in respect to this test of Police efficiency that it is not by any means a reliable one. The Police may be very successful in a number of relatively less important cases, yet their standard of recoveries assessed in rupees, annas and pies is pulled down by perhaps one or two very heavy theft cases. Conversely, they may have been very unsuccessful in a number of smaller cases when, towards the end of the year property is recovered in one heavy case and their percentage of recoveries goes up. Thus the element of luck enters a good deal into this test and renders it not altogether dependable.

Preventive Action.

Chapter VIII.—Criminal Procedure Code cases and cases under Regulation XII of 1827.

22. Altogether 5,550 bad characters were proceeded against during the year under report as against 3,878 in the previous year under the provisions of Chapter VIII.—Criminal Procedure Code. Sixty-one per cent. of these were called on to furnish security, as against 60 per cent. in the previous year. 1,522 furnished security, 106 were released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 and 1,738 went to jail in default.

The results are on the whole satisfactory and show that with increased activity proceedings were taken with discrimination. And no doubt crime has been diminished this year in consequence.

The subjoined table furnishes detailed information in respect to action taken under Chapter VIII.—Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 by Divisions :—

Division.	Total number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to Jail in default of security.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division ...	1,664	933	794	...	139	56·
Central „ ...	838	618	159	50	409	73·7
Southern „ ...	465	316	182	47	87	67·9
Sind ...	2,365	1,333	343	5	985	56.3
Railways ...	218	166	44	4	118	76·1
Total ...	5,550	3,366	1,522	106	1,738	60·6

Habitual Offenders.

23. Of 14,125 persons convicted during the year under report, 2,115 were identified as having been previously convicted and 954 were classed as habitual offenders. Corresponding figures in the previous year were 16,270, 2,077 and 773 respectively. Old offenders have evidently been rather more active this year than last, as is evidenced by the larger numbers, actual and

proportionate, of previously convicted persons and habituals who were among the 14,125 persons sentenced.

The Criminal Investigation Branch.

24. The Criminal Investigation Department, which is under the immediate control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation and to which is attached the Finger Print Bureau, has during the year under review undergone no change in its sanctioned strength, which is composed of—

Six Inspectors, one Confidential Clerk, seven Sub-Inspectors, 15 Head Constables and 20 Constables.

The office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation was held for broken periods of the year by Messrs. M. Kennedy (for nearly nine months of the year), C. A. B. Beatty and Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., while the office of Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was held by Messrs. J. A. Guider till the 15th November and F. M. Gadney for the rest of the year.

In the month of February 1907, nearly the whole force of the Criminal Investigation Department was engaged on special duty in Bombay in connection with the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, acknowledged the useful service rendered by these officers on the occasion.

As in the preceding year, the Department was engaged on various enquiries undertaken both on its own initiative and at the instance of local District officers in different parts of the Presidency as well as in other Provinces.

The Criminal Investigation Department did not of course succeed in bringing to a head all the cases undertaken by it. At the invitation of the District Police the Department gave assistance in 24 cases under the Indian Penal Code, of which five were detected, two were pending, two were dropped, and 15 remained undetected at the close of the year. In connection with these cases nine persons were arrested and convicted. Five cases under the Indian Penal Code were taken up during the year on the Department's own initiative of which one ended in conviction, two were undetected, one was dropped and one was pending at the end of the year. In these cases four persons were arrested and convicted.

Nine enquiries of a miscellaneous nature were made regarding cases of a general character affecting more districts than one, in which no definite complaints were lodged. Of these, four were detected, four were dropped, and one was pending at the end of the year. In connection with these cases, four persons were arrested of whom two were convicted and two discharged.

The services of the Criminal Investigation Department informers were also, as usual, utilized during the course of the year. The Department further took up some 84 cases of a confidential character on behalf of the Special Branch.

Among the more important cases taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department, the following may be mentioned:—

(1) "*The Indian Agricultural and Helping Office Swindle*" at Vengurla, in the Ratnágiri District.—The manager of this firm had already been arrested in 1906; but the proprietor, Mr. Phadke, was still at large hiding in Goa territory. He had been evading arrest for a long time but was finally arrested by an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report. A case has been made out by the Madras Criminal Investigation Department against these two (the proprietor and the manager) under sections 403, 406 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code and the matter was, at the close of the year, under trial before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Tindivanam, South Arcot District.

(2) "*The Kampoli Murder case*" in the Panvel Táluka of the Kolába District.—In this case the dead body of one Krishna Kambya of Kampoli was found in a field on the 4th November 1906, with the skull fractured and with other wounds on it. It was alleged by the local Police that the deceased had

been murdered in consequence of an intrigue with the wife of another but they were unable to adduce any proof in support of the theory. The Criminal Investigation Department were asked by the District Superintendent of Police to take up the enquiry and Inspector Banemiya was accordingly deputed to reopen the investigation. He succeeded in tracing the culprits. It was a case of long standing dispute regarding some lands in which two men were concerned, one of whom, Janya Hirya, was successfully prosecuted and was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, Thána. The other accused has so far evaded arrest.

(3) "*Criminal Breach of Trust by a public servant, Poona*".—One Emanuel DeSouza was employed as a steward in the David Sassoon Hospital, Poona, whence he absconded on the 8th March 1907. On an examination of his accounts it was found that a sum ot Rs. 70 from the Permanent Advance, which was in his charge, was missing. The Poona Police made enquiries, but were unable to trace DeSouza. It was also ascertained that, in addition to the above, the accused had committed other defalcations in respect to hospital money amounting to considerably over two thousand rupees. In July, the Criminal Investigation Department were requested by the Inspector General of Police to take up the case and after much difficulty DeSouza was tracked to his native place, an obscure village in the Province of Bardez in Goa. The Poona Police were set in motion to approach Government to secure his arrest and surrender.

(4) "*The Hamgaon Receipt Forgery case*" *in the Jávli Táluka of the Sátára District.*—In this case four accused (1) Shankar Ganesh, (2) Ramchandra Bhau, (3) Ganesh Mukund and (4) Bala Krishna Sonar were charged under sections 467 and 474 of the Indian Penal Code for forgery of a valuable security produced as evidence in a civil suit and possession with intent to use it as genuine. Accused No. 2 produced the receipt in question at the hearing of the suit when it was pronounced by the Sub-Judge to be a forged document. After the usual formalities the Criminal Investigation Department were asked to take up the case. A long and careful enquiry followed, evidence of guilt was obtained and the accused committed to the Court of Sessions. The case was pending at the close of the year.

During the year under review officers of the Criminal Investigation Department were sent out with informers to various districts and succeeded in tracing members of different criminal tribes, such as Baoris, Minas and Bhamptas. Some officers were also sent with informers to Calcutta and other places in Bengal in pursuit of certain Bhamptas whom they succeeded in arresting. These Bhamptas were eventually dealt with under the security sections.

Enquiries regarding the manufacture of counterfeit coin were also continued in Gujarát during the year under report.

Finger Print Bureau (Criminal Identification Branch).

25. The staff employed consists of one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, five Head Constables and one Clerk and two Constables.

At the beginning of 1907 there were on record 75,246 slips and during the year 4,848 new slips were received for record making a total of 80,094. The number of new slips received is less than the previous year's receipt by 2,734. Altogether 252 slips were destroyed by reason of deaths amongst convicts and ex-convicts leaving 79,842 slips on the record of the Finger Print Bureau at the close of the year 1907 as compared with 75,246 at the close of 1906. There was a slight decrease in the number of death reports received as compared with the number received in 1906, the figures for the two years being 250 and 252 respectively. The decrease may also be due to no death report for the quarter ending 30th December 1907 having been received from the Sholápur District. Of the 4,848 impression slips received for record 34 are of ex-convicts as compared with 255 in the year 1906 and 387 in 1905. These figures show a continued tendency to drop, due no doubt, to the fact that many ex-convicts have been lost sight of since 1898 or have died. There are still some 6,000 whose finger impressions are required for record but it is unlikely that many of these will be obtained.

Of the 4,814 new slips received for record, 440 were from the City of Bombay, 3,809 from the Districts and Railways of this Presidency, 63 from Sind, 112 from other Presidencies, 219 from Native States, 133 from Agencies, 7 from Hyderabad (Deccan), 7 from the Central Bureau for the Native States in the Central India at Indore, 22 from the Central Bureau at Mount Abu for Rájputána and 2 from the Mysore Bureau. During the year 1906, 1,623 slips were received for record from Native States as against 219 in 1907.

Of the 79,842 slips in the Bureau about 1,067 are of convicts in Prison and 78,775 of ex-convicts. During the year under report 728 slips were sent for record and 4,193 slips for trace to Simla and the Finger Print Bureaux of other Provinces. There is a drop in the number of slips received for trace, the number received in 1907 being 11,016 as against 12,650 in 1906. 252 slips were received for identification from Native States and 268 from the Káthiáwár, Palánpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies.

In 1,148 cases, including 88 from other Provinces and 54 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 1,068 in the previous year. Of the 1,148 cases in which previous convictions were traced, the results of 947 cases have been intimated and 201 cases have yet to be reported. In 561 cases previous convictions were proved, but enhanced punishment was awarded in 389 only as against 404 in 1906. In 123 cases the accused received less puuishment as against 136 in 1906, and in 25 cases the same punishment as previously awarded, the number in 1906 being 26. In all these cases, the attention of the District Magistrates concerned was drawn to the apparent inadequacy of the punishment awarded. In 119 cases the accused were released or acquitted, and in 174 cases they were dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 178 in 1906. In 399 cases as compared with 470 in 1906 the accused were identified locally by chief operators without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. Of this number 376 were traced before conviction and 23 after the accused had been convicted and admitted into Jail as compared with 461 and 9 respectively in the previous year. The following table summarises the progress relating to the working of this branch.

Year.	No. of slips received for record.	No. of slips received for trace.	No. of cases traced.
1902	12,759	6,349	459
1903	7,871	6,505	595
1904	7,745	9,243	800
1905	5,994	11,509	963
1906	7,582	12,650	1,068
1907	4,848	11,016	1,148

There were in all 19 cases during the year under report, in which 4 officers of the Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give expert evidence in Magistrates' and Superior Courts. The total number of days these officers were away from Head-Quarters while engaged in these cases was 53. The results of these cases were as under:—

16 ended in conviction; 3 were pending. These 19 cases were tried at the following places:—

6 at Poona; 1 in West Khándesh; 2 at Wadhván; 1 at Rájkot (Káthiáwár); 1 at Thána; 1 at Násik; 2 at Sholápur; 1 at Sátára; 1 at Pratábgarh (Oudh); 1 at Khándwa; 1 at Ahmednagar; 1 at Dhárwár.

In respect to the Sind Finger Print Bureau, the Deputy Inspector General of Police writes:—

"The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karáchi during the year under report was 3,062 as against 2,549 in the year 1906. The grand total of impression slips on record in the Bureau is 24,137. These have been classified and arranged on their respective file boards. 365 subsequent conviction slips were received and entered during 1907 as compared with 264 in 1906 The number of slips received for search was 3,513 as against 2,224 in 1906. Of these, 773

were traced as against 557 in the preceding year. 225 slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau at Simla for record. During the year 53 officers were instructed in the system of taking finger impressions, 11 as chief operators and 42 as operators. Two Assistant Superintendents of Police of the East Africa force were also trained as experts. The year's results show a considerable improvement over those of previous years."

Criminal Classes and Influx of Suspicious Foreigners.

26. In the Northern Division Patháns continue to give trouble and Broach received attention at the hands of dacoits from Cambay and Baroda States and Kaira. 85 suspicious foreigners were arrested during the year in the Division and were dealt with under one or other of the provisions of the law. In the Central Division, Telangi, Kaikadis, Guzeráthi Bhats, Charans and Máng Gárudis, have proved troublesome, while in the Southern Division, Beráds, Kaikadis, Guzeráthi Bhats, Máng Gárudis, Haran Shikáris, Korchás, Kanjárs, Báváris, Ghántichors, Chapparbands, Katkáris, Thákurs and Dongarkolis, Ramoshis and Mángs were apparently much in evidence during the year. The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes that—

"Haran Shikáris and Ghántichors have been allowed as an experimental measure to settle in certain villages in the Bankápur tāluka and Mundargi Petha of the Dhárwár District subject to the restrictions of Regulation XII of 1827.

On this subject the District Magistrate writes :—

"The subject is an important one and has been engaging a considerable amount of attention in the past two months. The Magistrates also are being taught to regard the matter in a proper light. The District Magistrate also has been taking cases himself and several gangs of Haran Shikáris have been settled down. But if the experiment is to succeed, too wholesale a start is undesirable; and therefore it is important that the neighbouring administrations should work on the lines adopted here. It is even necessary to make neighbouring tálukas in the same district play fair. From what is being said in the Ron Táluka, it seems possible that His Highness the Nizám's Police are not inclined to give these unfortunates much chance," and the Commissioner adds: "A valuable experiment seems to be being attempted in Dhárwár which, should it succeed, will be worthy of adoption in other Districts."

In Sind, Jágiránis and Shárs appear to give anxiety to the Police, and the Commissioner in Sind makes special mention of the Khosas of Kohistán living in the Karáchi District. On the other hand, the Húrs and Lúrs of the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar Districts are reported to be quiet; and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police adds :—

"Regulation XII of 1827 is still in force over the Lohár and Jáfri Burdis and Teghánis in the Shikárpur Táluka and its effect is reported to be satisfactory. Steps are also being taken to bring the Jágiránis and Shárs, two other troublesome criminal tribes in the Rohri Division, under control."

Personal Investigation of Serious Crimes.

27. Out of a total of 991 cases regarded as serious, the scenes of 570 were visited by Gazetted Officers. The reasons assigned by District Officers for not visiting the scenes of a larger number, are mostly as under :—

Engaged in investigation of other offences or important work.

Accused arrested immediately.

Case of civil nature, false, technical or trifling.

Accused committed suicide.

Illness of officer.

Receipts of reports too long after occurrence.

Heavy rainfall or remoteness of scene of offence.

The Central Division heads the list of these serious crimes. In respect to the omission to visit more scenes of crime, the Commissioner does not express any opinion one way or the other, whether the reasons advanced were valid or whether sufficient work was done. The same as regards the Northern Division.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

"Cases of omission to visit the scene of offence on the ground that the accused were arrested immediately are as many as 33 or a little more than one-third of the total cases not visited. The remarks made on this point by the Inspector General of Police in paragraph 31 of his report for 1905 do not appear to have sufficiently attracted the Superintendent's notice.

On this point I may also quote Mr. Kabraji's remark about the failure of the Superintendent of Police, Kolába, to visit the scenes of a large number of offences classed as serious.

"Out of 14 crimes classed as serious, only 1 was visited by Mr. Rushton and 2 by Mr. Griffith. As only 2 ended in conviction and as 3 ended in acquittal, 1 remained undetected and 2 were pending at the close of the year, it cannot be said that there is much force in the reason given for not visiting five cases, *viz.*, that the accused were known and arrested and the cases against them were complete."

The Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"The importance of personal enquiry into serious crime does not appear to be fully realized by the present Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, who has already been so informed in connection with his weekly diaries. The Commissioner is not satisfied of the sufficiency of the reasons assigned by this officer for visiting only 3 out of 14 scenes of crime, and will enquire further into the matter."

It is not possible without an amount of research that would be, out of all proportion, incommensurate with the labour involved, to determine whether, and if so, what particular officers have done well or indifferently in the matter of visiting scenes of crime and investigating offences. To arrive at this information months after the year has closed it would be necessary to go through all the diaries for the year under review and the correspondence that may have ensued thereon in respect to reasons advanced for inaction in individual cases. But making all allowance for those cases in which it was obviously unnecessary or impossible for the District Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police to visit the scene of crime for the purposes of investigation, there is no doubt, I think, speaking generally, that there is more room for activity and that visits to the scenes of crime are too brief to be of much use in either assisting or checking the work of the Subordinate Police. I have already written on the subject in my annual report for the years 1901 and 1904 and have nothing now to add. In the report for Sind only is any special reference made to the orders contained in Rule 4 on pages 322 and 323 of the Police Manual requiring every Assistant Superintendent of Police and Probationer not in independent charge of a District to personally investigate from start to finish, in all their stages, at least 6 important cases. The matter in my opinion is of sufficient importance to justify my inviting attention to the suggestion contained in the last sentence of paragraph 47 of my annual report for 1904 on the working of the Police, and request that Government will be pleased to consider and adopt my recommendation. The Sind cases referred to were 3, investigated by Mr. Manley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and I imagine, though it is not specifically stated in the Sind Report, that they were investigated in the manner required by the rule quoted above, because they are the only cases investigated by Assistant Superintendents of Police regarding which any details have been given in any of the Divisional reports. The Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind reports : "Mr. Manley in the 6 months he was in this office took a very active part in the investigation of 37 complaints ; he worked very well."

Statement D.

Strength of the Police.

28. The orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2732, dated the 22nd May 1908, Judicial Department, have been given effect to and the figures regarding cost have been given in lump for the whole Presidency in columns 16, 17 and 18 of Statement D.

The total Police force of the Presidency inclusive of Railways and Sind stood at 22,608 officers and men and shows a net decrease of 386 as compared with the previous year's strength. The reduction is mainly due to the substitution of the Abkári peons for Abkári *Police* owing to the re-organization of the Excise Department and the abolition of certain Police guards in the Presidency.

During the year under report, 6 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 4 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 32 Inspectors and 103 Sub-Inspectors and 5 Sergeants were added to the force, as a measure of re-organization. In the

Central Division, an addition of 2 Head Constables and 20 Constables was made to the Ahmednagar Cantonment Police force. 11 officers and 27 men were added to the strength of the Rájputána-Málwa Railway owing to the opening of the Nágda-Morak Section of the Nágda-Muttra Railway. In addition to the sanctioned strength, a temporary Police force (so far as I can gather from the Divisional reports) of 247 officers and men was entertained for plague and other extra duties.

Cost of Police.

29. The cost of Police has increased from Rs. 47,60,519 in 1906 to 51,21,173 during the year under report. The increase is due to the introduction of measures of re-organization, such as, addition to the cadre of superior grades, of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants, and recruitment of clerical establishments for Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents' offices.

The proportion of Police to area and population.

30. 1 Policeman for every 6·2 square miles (and 1·8 Railway mile) is the proportion of Police to area, and in respect to population 1 Policeman for every 790 persons against 1 to 5·65 miles and 774 people respectively in the preceding year.

Taking different Divisions, Sind has the largest area, *viz.*, 10·18 miles, and the Southern Division has the largest population, *viz.* 1, 241 to every Policeman. The Northern Division has the minimum area, *viz.* 2·95, and Sind the minimum population, *viz.*, 672, for every Policeman.

Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.

31. The proportion of cognizable crime investigated to Police for the entire Presidency is 1 Policeman to 1·36 crimes during the year under review against 1 to 1·54 in the previous year. The proportion for Central Division and Southern Division and on Railways is practically the same, *viz.*, 1·3, while those for Northern Division and Sind are 1·06 and 1·8, respectively.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

32. Inspections of Police Stations and Outposts by the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police appear on the whole to have satisfied the Commissioners as the latter have not made any adverse comments while the Commissioner, Northern Division, has expressed himself as satisfied with the work done. Out of 418 Police Stations and 1,196 Outposts in the whole Presidency and on the Railways, 392 Police Stations and 976 Outposts were visited and inspected. The number of outposts inspected include some sub-posts in Sind. The exact number of outposts and sub-posts inspected separately is not available in the Sind report.

I am not altogether satisfied that everywhere the quality of the District officers' inspection work is of a sufficiently high order. I notice a tendency towards inspections being stereotyped and cursory rather than thorough and intelligent.

Statement E.

Armament.

33. The armament of the rank and file has remained the same. During the year under report, however, Native Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were armed with M. H. Smooth Bores in lieu of Enfield revolvers.

Punishments.

34. On a slightly reduced force, the total number of officers and men punished dropped from 2,500 in 1906 to 2,134 during the year under report. The decline is most marked in the Central Division, under departmental punishments. Of the total number of officers and men punished (2,134), 1,963 were for departmental offences (minor derelictions of duty) and 171 for judicial, as against 2,351 and 149 respectively in the previous year. During the year under report, 68 judicial punishments were under the Police Act, 3 under Sections 330, 331, 348,

Indian Penal Code, 7 under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code, and 93 under other offences. The average percentage of punishments to total strength is 9·8 as against 11·36 in the preceding year.

In the Central Division, judicial punishments included the conviction of one Head Constable and 2 Constables of the Sholápur District Police by the Administrator of the Sángli State for offences under Sections 348, 330 and 348 of the Indian Penal Code. On Railways, the majority of judicial punishments were of men on Rs. 8, the pay of the lowest grade Constable, who succumbed to the strong temptation of pilfering goods in their charge. The re-organization of the Railway Police and improvement in their pay and prospects is a most pressing need.

Rewards.

35. Rewards by promotion, good conduct tickets and money, numbered 3,240 as against 4,051 in the preceding year. The largest number was granted in the Northern Division (1,268), the lowest on the Railways (350), the figures for other Divisions being 665 (Central Division), 495 (Southern Division), and 450 (Sind). Except on Railways, rewards by promotion have fallen considerably in all the Divisions; in Central Division apparently no man earned promotion by good work.

In the matter of award of punishments and rewards much depends on the idiosyncracies of officers. I am inclined to think that as a rule good service is not sufficiently and promptly recognised, while punishments are too readily inflicted. The decline in the number of rewards by promotion is of course due entirely to the introduction of the increment system under which Superintendents cannot give Constables promotion, except to the rank of Head Constable, for good work. But this promotion is not always deserved, nor in the case of all men, desirable or a suitable reward. On the Railways, where the graded system continues, rewards by promotion were normal in number. The principle of giving money rewards to Policemen who do good work was recognized during the year by Government who placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Police a small grant of Rs. 4,906, nearly all of which was distributed with the best results. In the current year, Government have been pleased to make an allotment of Rs. 20,000.

Education.

36. The standard of education of the force as compared with last year is, judged by the statistics, practically stationary, but it is the considerable increase of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, all educated, to the force that has kept up the proportion of educated units in it, while owing to the abnormal number of vacancies the number of uneducated Constables in the force is less.

One thousand, four hundred and fifty-seven officers and 10,354 men, total 11,811, can read and write against 3,404 officers and 8,649 men, total 12,053 in 1906, giving a percentage of 54·1 as against 54·8 in the previous year. No comparion as between officers and men separately can be made with previous year's figsures because of the revised classification adopted this year under which Head Constables are included in the column for "men',' instead of for "officers" as hitherto. Under the new classification practically all "officers" can read and write, so that the proportion of illiterate units may be taken as being among Head Constables and Constables, *i. e.* "men". There appears to be a general concensus of opinion that we are not enlisting educated men in the lower ranks in the numbers we require.

Resignations.

37. Resignations numbered 1,139 for the whole Presidency as against 1,017 in 1906, 648 in 1903, 868 in 1904, and 797 in 1905. They have increased everywhere except in the Southern Division, where there is a slight fall of 16 (110 against 126). The increasing tendency to resign is generally attributed to inadequate pay, the unpopularity of the increment system and dissatisfaction on the part of the men with their prospects of advancement under the existing organization.

The District Magistrate of Kánara observes on this subject:—

"It is not encouraging to note that the number of resignations has risen from 8 to 13, and that among the pick of the force. The effect of the new promotion rules on smart men among the lower grades is everywhere condemned and must have been foreseen by the Police Commission who recommended their adoption."

I have already submitted proposals to Government for abolishing the increment in favour of the graded system for Constables, and for increasing the pay of Head Constables and Constables. If my proposals, which do not err on the side of liberality, are sanctioned, much of the dissatisfaction and discontent among the force will disappear and the service will be more popular, valued and efficient.

The proportion of the entire force of Constables under 10 years' service in the Presidency Proper for the last 5 years is as under :—

*1903 ... 55	1905 ... 61	1907 ... 62·8
1904 ... 63	1906 ... 63	

*Report of Police Commission.

that for 1907 would have been appreciably larger but for the absorption, to be referred to below, of a large number of A'bkári Police into the District force on reorganization of the Excise Department.

The proportion of the really experienced Constables over 17 years' service is :—1905-13·8 ; 1906-14·6 ; 1907-15·9. The statistics in Statement E together with the facts recorded above and the practically unanimous opinion of local officers in their annual reports, indicate pretty clearly how distasteful to the rank and file of the force and discouraging to the excellent material that undoubtedly exists which we should enlist, are the changes that have recently followed reorganization.

Health.

38. On the whole there has been a noticeable improvement in the health of the force.

In the Northern Division, the health of the Police, though still not good, is reported as having been slightly better, taking it all round. In the Central Division, it is reported as having been, speaking generally, satisfactory. In the Southern Division, the health appears to have improved in all Districts except Belgaum where admission into hospitals rose from 60 to 71 per cent. In Sind, the percentage of admissions into hospital has declined but the Upper Sind Frontier District was particularly unhealthy during the year under report, the number of men treated in hospital having risen by over 70 per cent. The chief cause of the rise in sickness in Sind was, according to the Deputy Inspector-General, malarial fever and a certain amount of pneumonia. The Commissioner in Sind observes :—"The health of the Police force shows a slight improvement. The question of properly housing the men is being systematically taken up and improvements will be effected from time to time as funds become available."

On Railways, the statistics regarding sickness indicate decided improvement during the year. The general all-round improvement may be ascribed in part to the free distribution of quinine among the men and the adoption of special measures to improve the sanitary conditions in certain lines which are notoriously unhealthy. Mortality in the Police force was 319 (or 1·46 per cent.) as against 443 (2·01 per cent.) in the year before. The mortality from plague was appreciably less during the year, due no doubt a great deal to the effects of inoculation to popularize which efforts have been made by District officers.

Vacancies and recruiting.

39. Enlistments during the year under report totalled 2,119, of whom 2,100 were Constables as against 2,066 in the previous year. There were 629 vacancies at the end of the year under report as against 862 in the year 1906. The number of vacancies this year would have been larger by some 500, but for the absorption during the year of this number of A'bkári Police into the strength of the District Police on the re-organization of the Excise Department with its own staff of A'bkári peons. The Northern Division returns the largest number of vacancies (207), the figures for other Divisions being 174 (Central Division), 87 (Southern Division), 124 (Sind) and 33 (Railways).

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—"Recruiting would seem not to have altogether been satisfactory. * * * Special difficulty in obtaining men of the right stamp was experienced in the Poona District, where the

number of recruits fell by more than one half. The total number of vacancies is said to be "enormous" and the Superintendent obtained the sanction of the Inspector-General of Police to send out recruiting parties to Native States. There was a smaller but still a marked decrease in Násik; and in both districts the difficulty in filling vacancies is ascribed to the reorganization scheme which has greatly affected the prospects of promotion from the ranks to posts beyond those of Head Constables."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes:—"The immediate effect of the new scheme has been to make recruiting difficult and to discourage the men now in the force. There can, however, I think, be no question that a change in the old system of appointing officers entirely from the ranks was required." He is of opinion that it is getting harder everywhere to find suitable recruits for service in the lower ranks of the Police because the prospects have become limited.

The Commissioner, Sind, remarks:—"Recruiting became increasingly difficult, and, despite the special attention bestowed on this matter, it was found impossible even by accepting recruits of an inferior type to keep the force up to its admittedly insufficient sanctioned strength."

The difficulty of suitably recruiting the District and Railway Police is a very serious one; I have in special reports to Government written so much on the subject that it seems unnecessary to expatiate any further on it here; suffice it to say that the existing pay and prospects of Head Constables and Constables must be improved and the increment system abolished if the difficulty, in suitably and adequately recruiting the strength in the Presidency, is to be surmounted, the deterioration that has set in since the reorganization is to be arrested and better results in Police working are to be secured. Efficient Police work becomes impossible with dissatisfied Head Constables and Constables. It is not only that it is difficult to get suitable men in the numbers required but even among the inferior material which has to be taken to fill vacancies, many men resign within a few months because the pay offered is inadequate for the work and training required of them and the prospects are not attractive.

General.

Escapes and recaptures.

40. Escapes, including those from the custody of the Village Police, numbered 126 as against 125 in the previous year. The number recaptured was 116 as compared with 92 in 1906. Fifty of the escapes including the 10 men who escaped from the Tando Adam Lock-up in Hyderabad under somewhat exciting circumstances were from Sind.

In the Northern Division, 2 of the last year's escapes were re-arrested and in the Central Division 7. In the Southern Division, 2 of the prisoners who escaped from the Sirsi Lock-up in 1902 were secured during the year.

The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to 85 as against 73·6 in the previous year.

Inspection.

41. During the year under review, Mr. R. B. Stewart inspected all the Districts in the Northern Division except Thana; East Khandesh, Násik and Sátára in the Central Division, Belgaum and Kánara in the Southern, and visited Pálanpur, Baroda and Káthiáwár. I inspected the Dhárwár, Bijápur and Sholápur Districts.

Supply.

In the matter of supply of arms, clothing and equipments for the Districts of the Presidency Proper Rs, 1,69,014 were expended under sanction from this office during the year under report as against Rs. 1,06,088 in the previous year on the following stores which were either purchased locally or supplied by contract through the Inspector-General of Police:—

Rs.	
4,780	on arms and accoutrements;
64,083	on clothing;
151	on saddlery.
Total ... 1,69,014	

During the year under report 47 horses were purchased for the use of the Mounted Police in the Presidency proper at a total cost of Rs. 19,046. To assist the Mounted Police Funds, which are mostly insolvent, Government were pleased to sanction a special grant of Rs. 9,100 towards the cost of replacing unserviceable remounts.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition Shops (Supplementary Statement No. II).

42. Shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition are returned at 335 against 355 in 1906. Of these, 260 were inspected by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police during the year under report. The largest number (171) of shops is in the Central Division, the fewest (33) in the Northern Division—Sind has 49 and the Southern Division 82. In the Northern Division, two additional shops were licensed in the Thána District. In the Central Division, there was a decrease of 24, which is explained as due to non-renewal of licenses in the Poona District. There were five more shops in Southern Division and three less in Sind than in the previous year.

14,304 licenses were issued for arms including firearms against 15,628 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of licenses to carry firearms was 72 only as against 839 in the year before. The remark made in paragraph 29 of the Inspector-General's Police Administration Report for 1906 to the effect that the orders of Government contained in paragraph 8 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 83, dated the 9th January 1907, were not given effect to in any division, still holds good except in respect to the Central Division.

One hundred and twenty-five prosecutions were instituted under the Arms Act and convictions were obtained in 78. Of these, fine was imposed in 69 cases and in nine cases the accused went to jail. The largest number (62) of prosecutions was in the Northern Division and of these Ahmedabad returns no fewer than 59. The Central Division was free from prosecutions.

Prosecuting Staff.

43. During the year, to every district in the Presidency Proper that was without a Court Inspector at the commencement of the year, one was appointed and every district has been supplied with a Prosecuting Sub-Inspector as well. In view of the fact that two officers are not able to attend to *all* the prosecuting work of a district, Head Constables of the 1st grade have, when absolutely necessary, been authorized to prosecute in the less important cases.

The work of the Prosecuting staff may be summarized as under :—

In the three Presidency Divisions they conducted 990 prosecutions, 678 of which ended in conviction. The ratio of convictions to cases conducted has dropped from 72·77 to 68·48. The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

> "As the successful conduct of prosecutions depends not only on the efficiency of the prosecutor and the amount of care with which the investigating officer has collected the evidence but also on the action and the attitude of the Magistracy, the variations in the percentage of convictions are not necessarily an index to the capability of the prosecuting staff."

In Sind there was apparently no prosecuting staff during the year under notice and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for the Province comments on the need for it.

On Railways too there is no Prosecuting Police agency owing to the fact that the Police re-organization schemes have not yet received the sanction of the Government of India. The total number of minor prosecutions conducted by Head Constables numbered 6,262 of which 4,121 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 66.

District Training Schools.

44. District Constables' Training schools were opened for a part of the year under review in many of the districts of the Presidency Proper, but owing to the want of organized and efficient staffs, the results were not, in my opinion, appreciable.

Drill.

45. The standard of drill efficiency of the Police in the Presidency and on the Railways is on the whole satisfactory, considering the material we are getting, and reflects credit on the

time and attention bestowed on the drill by the District Superintendents of Police, their Assistants, Deputies and Head Quarters Sub-Inspectors under circumstances the reverse of favourable. But it is not as good as it was, and the deterioration that is more or less noticeable in many districts is due to the fact that the material enlisted is not now satisfactory and recruits won't stay.

Ball Practice.

46. The armed portion of the force from which the Presidency Prize competitors were drawn, numbered, in 1907, 5,967 as compared with 5,678 in 1906. Corresponding to this increase, it is gratifying to notice that there has been an actual, as well as a proportionate, rise in the number of qualified competitors, marksmen and 2nd class shots. The figures stand as under :—

		S. B. Martinis.	Rifles.	M. P. Rifle Carbines.
Competitors	1906 ...	1,336	303	32
	1907 ...	1,575	336	48
Marksmen	1906 ...	586	180	14
	1907 ...	803	200	27
2nd class shots ...	1906 ...	2,369	368	56
	1907 ...	2,472	368	80

More money having been granted by Government this year as rewards for good marksmen it was possible to award a larger number of prizes. There is no doubt the shooting of the Armed Police as a whole is steadily improving and it is satisfactory to find that more of the Mounted Police competed in 1907 (48) than in 1906 (32), but the number is still too small. For the all-round better results credit is due to the gazetted officers, Head Quarters Sub-Inspectors and Musketry Instructors who have interested themselves in the training and shooting efficiency of their men. While there has been undoubted improvement this year, more or less marked in respect to details, the shooting of the force is not yet what can be described as really satisfactory.

The Rifle Armed Foot Police is the most efficient body. 200 out of 336 competitors qualified as marksmen and the proportion of marksmen to total rifle armed strength is 37 per cent. In respect to the total strength armed with S. B. Martinis and total strength of Mounted Police armed with rifle carbines, the same ratio works out to 15½ and under 10 per cent. respectively. Considering the rifle armed Foot Police are supposed to be the picked shots of the force, it cannot be said that the proportion of marksmen is high, while, as regards the Foot Police armed with S. B. Martinis, and the Mounted Police, the ratios are very poor.

Judged by the best test of efficiency, proportion of marksmen to total armed strength, Ratnágiri stands first again this year as the best shooting force, and the R.-M. Railway Police comes second. In regard to prizes, the Ratnágiri District secured the first prize and gold badge with M. H. Smooth Bores; Ahmednagar with M. H. Rifles and, for Mounted Police, Násik, with carbines. In respect to prize money won, the first six districts in order of merit are :—

Ratnágiri Rs. 208; Ahmednagar Rs. 130; Sholápur Rs. 123; Násik Rs. 107; East Khándesh Rs. 81; Dhárwár Rs. 62.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Sind, remarks :—

"The Sind Police are still behind the Presidency in shooting. The number of men who qualified as marksmen has gone down from 123 in 1906 to 87. This is most unsatisfactory."

During the year under report, new Musketry rules were drawn up and submitted to Government for approval. Sanction has been received this year to their introduction and with a view to improving the shooting of the Mounted

Branch, the scale of ammunition allowed for practice has been raised from 30 to 100 rounds.

Condition of arms and accoutrements.

47. The arms and accoutrements supplied to the force have been maintained in good order.

Police Buildings.

48. The condition of Police buildings at Head Quarters and outstations generally, with the exception of those of more recent construction, require in the interests of the health and recruiting of the force to be improved. Steps are being taken to gradually bring all up to the recently sanctioned type design. But progress, limited as it is by considerations of finance, is bound to be slow as quarters have first to be provided at places where none exist.

The question of providing quarters for Sub-Inspectors of Police awaits the orders of Government to a standard design. Meanwhile Government have under consideration the question of granting house-rent to these officers in localities where the want of accommodation is a special hardship and pending the erection of quarters. A standard plan is also being drawn out under the orders of Government for office accommodation, &c., at new Police stations.

The question of providing additional or new office accommodation for District Superintendents of Police in view of the recently enlarged office staffs is also receiving consideration.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Sind, writes :—

> "Many of the lines are old and dilapidated. The standard of many is not up to what a Policeman should be expected to live in. I hope an improvement will be made in the same way as has been made in the Presidency Proper. In large towns especially good housing is a necessity if we want to get and keep the stamp of men we require."

On the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I., a large number of the Police are without Government quarters. The men in Bombay are given house-rent and live where they can, as best they can, in overcrowded dingy and insanitary rooms. The position is highly detrimental to efficiency and recruiting. The proper housing of the Railway Police in Bombay becomes year by year a more pressing need.

Village Police.

49. In 238 cases in the Presidency Proper, the Village Police rendered special assistance to the District Police. In 146 instances, their services were rewarded either by money or in other ways. In 313 instances, they were reported for misconduct and in 110 were punished, either by dismissal, fine, suspension, warning or reprimand.

In respect to Sind, the Deputy Inspector-General writes :—

> "There are no Village Police in Sind. We have a few táluka and village Pagis whose work in Karáchi, Sukkur, Thar and Párkar and the Upper Sind Frontier is said to be satisfactory ; in Hyderabad and Lárkhána it is said to be fair. It is difficult to get men at the wages offered, while with the spread of cultivation the art of tracking is being lost. These trackers, though useful in their own line, are not the help to the District Police in working out a case the regular Village Police of the Presidency Proper are."

In respect to the Presidency Proper, it may be stated, I think, without fear of contradiction, that the Village Police everywhere require to be re-organized badly, that where they are paid at all the great majority are quite inadequately remunerated and that though useful and indeed indispensable in many ways, as a trustworthy agency for the detection and prevention of crime they are of little real value.

Miscellaneous work done by the Police.

50. During the year under notice some of the annual reports bear witness to the fact that no less than 2,83,016 summonses and warrants were served by the Police and 54,492 stray dogs killed. All districts have not supplied the necessary information in their reports to enable me to compile correct figures, but incomplete as they are, the figures indicate an enormous amount of out-door work. Sind alone accounts for 1,27,359 summonses and warrants and 22,947 stray dogs killed. On Railways the Police had to enquire into 545 accidents of all kinds and 3,691 missing goods cases of which 147 only

turned out to be thefts. The largest number (2,493) were returned by the Southern Mahratta Railway and of these only 22 were criminal.

In addition to the above a few thousand prisoners and an enormous amount of Government treasure were escorted about the Presidency during the year by the Police who also, in the absence of fire brigades, had to attend to all fires.

Concluding Remarks.

51. The Divisional and Railway Reports chronicle no incidents of special interest, connected with crime, during the year 1907. But the Commissioner in Sind refers to a serious outbreak of dacoity which occurred in the Lárkhána District, the task of suppressing which "was a more than ordinarily difficult one," necessitating the deputation, on special duty apparently, of two Assistant Superintendents of Police, Messrs. Ellis and Manley, and drafts of Mounted and Foot Police from other districts. With the re-inforcements of Police he received, Mr. Jenkins, the District Superintendent of Police, was able to organize measures which effectively dealt with the situation and "restored something more than normal conditions of order."

The Commissioner in Sind specially acknowledges the courtesy of the Military Authorities in assisting the Police by taking over certain guards in relief of Armed Police, who were thus made available for transfer to the disturbed area. The Commissioner also mentions as "a particularly deplorable incident" the murder of a Sub-Inspector in the Thar and Párkar District "by Bungulanis whose enmity he had incurred by the measures adopted by him for the prevention of crime in his charge." He was an excellent officer universally respected by all; the acquittal on appeal of the three men charged with his murder and convicted by the Sessions Court, is said to have been most unsatisfactory in its effect on the Police, the loyal Zamindárs and criminal classes.

The visit of His Majesty, the Amir, to India threw some extra work for a short time on the Police of the Railways over which His Majesty travelled and of the places in the Mofussil which His Majesty visited.

Connected with the general administration of the Police, the following important changes are deserving of record :—

(*a*) The Nagda-Morak Section of the Nagda-Muttra Line was added to the jurisdiction of the R.-M. Railway Police.

(*b*) The Sábarmati-Roho Section of the R.-M. Railway (121 miles in length) was added to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police jurisdiction in exchange for the Annas-Rutlam Section (56 miles in length) which went to the R.-M. Railway charge.

(*c*) The increment system of pay was introduced among Constables.

(*d*) Special clerical establishment was recruited for District Superintendents of Police and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

(*e*) The Central Finger Print Bureau was transferred from Bombay to Poona, and

generally, reorganization as ordered by the Government of India on the proposals of the Police Commission made progress.

The salient features of the year's statistics are—less crime, ordinary and serious, both real and reported. Fewer excluded cases actually and relatively; more property stolen and a smaller proportion recovered. Pending cases have increased and the Police have been even more unsuccessful than in the previous year in detecting crime. In respect to cases and persons tried, the Police though able to show good results have on the whole not done quite so well as in 1906.

In respect to the general efficiency of the force as a whole, there is apparently much diversity of opinion among District Superintendents of Police; the Commissioners have not recorded their opinions in their reports. My own is that efficiency during 1907 was on the downward grade and that the deterioration was due entirely to the unfortunate effects of the measures of reorganiza-

tion introduced. Head Constables and Constables already in the force have become discouraged and the difficulty of recruiting has increased. The increment system, most unpopular among the men, unsuited in my opinion to Police and condemned by all Superintendents, merely encourages time-serving and mechanical work and obedience, instead of intelligent effort with a view to success and advancement and reduces the good and the inferior men to one dead level. There was no improvement in the pay of the Constables but their own prospects and those of Head Constables received a severe set back into the details of which it is not necessary to enter here. Discontent and difficulty in recruiting followed, and these have left their mark on the force and the work of the lower grades on whose honesty, contentment and efficiency so much in all Police work depends.

In respect to the all-important grade of Sub-Inspectors, the new method of recruiting and turning these officers out has been so far to give us young men of no doubt on the whole better educational qualifications, but men who necessarily have no experience of practical Police work, criminals and the criminal classes, etc., when they join their posts as Sub-Inspectors, without which they must for some years be severely handicapped in the work of preventing and detecting crime and more or less in the hands of subordinates.

Since the close of 1907, measures have been adopted, with the sanction of Government, and others are under consideration, to arrest deterioration, to improve the pay and prospects of the rank and file, make the service more valued and attractive to the right stamp of recruit and to encourage zeal and efficiency. At present in place of the excellent material that is no doubt available and that used to enlist when the pay went further, we secure only men of relatively inferior physique and attainments from the lower strata of the population—all this must be altered if the Police are to be reasonably efficient.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks :—

"I view with concern the difficulties of recruitment and the large number of casualties under the heads resignations, desertions and discharges (or dismissals).....The necessity for an increase of pay has for some time past been urgent and I am glad to learn from the newspapers that an increase is being sanctioned. A large portion of the routine work of the Police is always connected with house-breaking cases and judged by this test, the Police of the Division as a whole must, I fear, be regarded as singularly unsuccessful, only 278 convictions being obtained in 1,256 cases investigated by the Police."

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes :—

"The difficulty as regards recruiting is serious and will probably be accentuated as time goes on, unless steps are taken to bring the pay of the lower ranks more into correspondence with what a man can earn in the labour market without the exacting formalities of Government service."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

"The year's record of Police work is not encouraging, but it must be remembered that the new system is not yet in full operation while the imminence of change has so far been to some extent a hindrance not a help."

The Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"The year was one of exceptional anxiety throughout Sind. The price of necessaries and the wages of unskilled labour rose to a pitch previously unknown rendering the scale of pay hitherto sanctioned for the police rank and file more than ever inadequate. Resignations during the year increased from 355 to the extraordinary high figure of 422. Recruiting became increasingly difficult and despite the special attention bestowed on this matter, it was found impossible even by accepting recruits of an inferior type to keep the force up to its admittedly insufficient strength. Sanction to improved pay for the rank and file which was a more pressing need even than sanction to increased numerical strength was still awaited at the close of the year. With all this there were threatenings of trouble in all parts of the Province and the constant alarmist fears expressed in the local press though doubtless much exaggerated, were by no means without justification. The fact that notwithstanding these critical conditions, the year passed off so smoothly and that such trouble as did arise was so promptly and effectually dealt with, is mainly due to the watchful care and attention to duty displayed by the superior Police Officers as well as by the Magistracy.

While the general standard of work during the year was distinctly high, special mention may be made of that performed by Messrs. Ingle, Ommanney and Jenkins, who

throughout the period under report held respectively the three responsible charges of Karáchi, Hyderabad and Lárkhána. Sir Edmund Cox and his successor, Mr. Gibbs, again rendered to the Commissioner most valuable assistance to his administration of the Police Department."

Other Commissioners have not singled out any Gazetted Police Officers for special mention.

Before closing this report, I must not forget the acknowledgments which are due to the Railway and Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police for their valuable assistance and co-operation in administrating the Department during a period of an abnormal amount of work due to the reorganization which was in progress during 1907.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. KENNEDY,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDICES.

B 916—1 *ap*

STATEMENT

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1907

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	1	...	1	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	15	58	...	73	...	28
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps .	...	4	...	4	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	4	...	5	...	3
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 .	Other offences against public justice.	34	140	...	174	5	19
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	116	535	13	638	30	351
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	21	...	25	...	8
		Total ...	170	763	13	920	35	410
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	120	329	...	449	5	87
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	8	43	...	51	5	18
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	34	143	...	177	3	59
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	23	91	...	114	10	54
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	26	1	27	4	9
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	26	128	...	154	1	41
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	12	159	...	171	...	63
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	143	885	5	1,023	12	558
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	17	51	4	64	3	34
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	91	596	3	684	21	312
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	17	160	8	169	3	77
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	4	5	1	8	...	6
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	52	336	...	388	21	171
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	15	91	...	106	1	51
		Total ...	564	3,043	22	3,585	89	1,540
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	84	222	...	306	17	47
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	109	665	15	759	92	224
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	66	388	3	451	7	186
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	30	260	3	287	7	137

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	31	1	3	35	3	...	38	
2	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
1	...	...	1	1	4	...	5	
27	105	3	13	121	43	29	164	1 transferred; 1 dormant.
113	81	55	6	155	547	60	702	41 compounded; 2 transferred; 2 withdrawn.
...	15	1	1	17	3	1	20	
153	233	60	25	331	604	92	935	41 compounded; 3 transferred; 2 withdrawn; 1 dormant.
121	92	74	68	234	12	5	246	2 transferred; 2 withdrawn.
9	11	2	6	19	2	2	21	
34	56	16	9	81	6	5	87	1 withdrawn.
24	14	6	6	26	11	4	37	
3	8	1	2	12	4	3	16	
18	39	2	51	92	11	7	103	2 ended in death, &c.
15	80	7	3	90	6	5	96	3 Do.
161	187	78	24	294	118	23	417	199 compounded; 2 non-cognizable; 2 withdrawn; 3 ended in death, &c.
8	3	4	12	23	3	2	26	
107	145	77	20	245	141	34	386	157 compounded; 1 transferred; 2 withdrawn; 1 ended in death.
35	40	6	7	61	75	9	136	1 transferred; 1 withdrawn.
...	1	1	...	3	13	9	16	
56	114	16	10	140	156	49	296	9 compounded; 3 withdrawn.
13	32	8	1	41	22	10	63	9 compounded.
604	822	298	219	1,361	580	167	1,941	374 compounded; 13 ended in death, &c.; 11 withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable.
76	40	36	89	165	28	4	193	1 transferred; 3 withdrawn.
143	127	28	142	312	49	12	361	1 compounded; 3 transferred; 2 withdrawn.
101	18	25	114	160	51	8	211	
41	70	3	28	104	89	21	193	3 compounded; 1 non-cognizable; 1 transferred.

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	861	5,949	29	6,781	222	941
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	3	7	...	10	...	1
		Total ...	1,153	7,491	50	8,594	345	1,536
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	23	237	11	249	9	161
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	5	67	...	72	...	36
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	9	...	9	...	8
		Total ...	28	313	11	330	9	205
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft... of cattle ...	529	3,417	12	3,934	123	1,132
		Theft... ordinary ...	1,154	10,187	148	11,193	381	2,982
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	100	679	11	768	16	373
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	104	707	3	808	20	262
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	52	261	4	309	5	128
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	66	715	25	756	18	320
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	1	24	...	25	2	7
		Total ...	2,006	15,990	203	17,793	565	5,204
		Total of I. P. C. ...	3,921	27,600	299	31,222	1,043	8,895
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	1	18	...	19	...	9
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	16	205	3	218	...	83
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	112	2,732	1	2,843	5	319
		Total ..	129	2,955	4	3,080	5	411
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*4,050	30,555	303	34,302	1,048	9,306

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A—Part I for 1906 :—

N. D.	+46	undetected cases of previous year detected during 1907.
C. D.	+45	Do. do.
S. D.	+33	Do. do.
	— 1	case shown by mistake as pending last year.
	+32	
Sind	+68	excess not explained.
R.-M. Railway	+ 2	undetected cases of previous year detected during 1907.
	— 1	case transferred to other jurisdiction.
	+ 1	
B. B. & C. I. Railway	+ 1	case of last year extradited this year (1907).
G. I. P. Railway	+ 1	undetected case of previous year detected during 1907.
S. M. Railway	+ 1	Do. do.
Total ...	+ 210	

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—*continued.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,124	1,150	143	3,200	4,522	94	22	4,616	2 compounded; 4 withdrawn; 1 ended in death.
3	5	1	...	6	1	...	7	1 withdrawn.
1,488	1,410	236	3,573	5,269	312	67	5,581	6 compounded; 1 non-cognizable; 10 withdrawn, 6 transferred, &c.
24	24	23	8	66	320	42	386	51 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.
6	18	9	3	30	28	3	58	7 compounded.
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	4 compounded.
30	43	32	11	97	348	45	445	62 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.
560	798	141	1,170	2,121	281	83	2,402	10 transferred, &c.; 3 withdrawn.
1,440	3,397	230	2,750	6,525	543	205	7,068	4 compounded; 13 transferred, &c.; 5 non-cognizable; 7 withdrawn.
104	192	21	60	284	379	80	663	2 compounded; 4 non-cognizable; 2 transferred, &c.
104	354	32	30	419	81	32	500	1 compounded; 2 non-cognizable; 6 transferred; 2 withdrawn.
49	88	5	32	129	177	26	306	2 absconded; 5 non-cognizable, 1 withdrawn.
71	141	58	148	372	1,392	193	1,764	82 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
3	5	...	8	13	7	...	20	
2,331	4,975	487	4,198	9,863	2,860	619	12,723	33 transferred, &c.; 16 non-cognizable; 89 compounded; 14 withdrawn.
4,606	7,483	1,113	8,026	16,921	4,794	990	21,625	56 transferred, &c.; 20 non-cognizable; 572 compounded; 37 withdrawn.
3	5	2	...	7	11	3	18	1 compounded.
24	101	7	3	114	55	31	169	3 compounded; 5 withdrawn.
165	2,251	59	37	2,348	3,038	2,571	5,386	6 compounded; 7 transferred, &c.; 6 non-cognizable; 5 withdrawn.
192	2,357	68	40	2,469	3,104	2,695	5,573	7 transferred, &c.; 10 compounded; 10 withdrawn; 6 non-cognizable.
4,798	9,840	1,181	8,066	19,390	7,808	3,595	27,198	63 transferred, &c.; 26 non-cognizable; 582 compounded; 47 withdrawn.

J. A. GUIDER,
for Acting Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1907

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence* ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	5	1	...	4	2	2
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	15	58	3	...	63	31	32
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	1	2	...	...	2	...	2
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	27	236	...	1	227	159	68
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	469	2,041	45	9	1,804	491	1,313
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	34	2	...	34	17	17
		Total ...	515	2,380	51	10	2,135	701	1,434
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	136	491	2	1	462	157	305
12	307	Attempts at murder...	2	34	1	1	25	11	14
13	304, 308...	Culpable homicide	41	241	1	2	173	88	85
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	28	66	2	1	71	22	49
15	377	Unnatural offence	1	24	4	...	19	11	8
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	65	2	1	63	41	22
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	115	3	1	108	81	27
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	207	1,237	35	6	1,094	315	779
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	21	17	2	...	33	5	28
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	102	977	10	4	870	250	620
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	22	168	16	1	133	61	72
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	4	3	...	...	7	1	6
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	79	429	9	...	431	193	238
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	15	88	2	1	80	35	45
		Total ...	671	3,955	89	19	3,569	1,271	2,298
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	194	519	30	2	523	171	352
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	55	502	21	...	336	212	174
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	16	150	13	...	129	29	100
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	17	192	6	...	180	117	63

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	7	4	...	4	
1	2	2	1	1	
...	1	10	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	4	...	4	
18	35	82	33	50	
7	507	3,911	333	3,144	184 compounded, 129 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 16 died, 7 withdrawn.
...	...	89	28	61	2 withdrawn, 1 escaped.
26	553	4,103	396	3,264	146 died, etc., 184 compounded, 9 withdrawn.
7	157	16	6	3	2 withdrawn, 1 pardoned, 1 died, 2 transferred, 2 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
...	9	3	2	2	
9	83	10	4	3	22 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 1 died.
2	19	15	6	8	1 compounded, 1 died.
...	2	6	4	2	
...	4	4	3	1	1 died, 1 convicted of non-cognizable offence, 1 withdrawn.
...	4	28	20	8	5 died, etc.
14	272	371	48	311	304 compounded, 33 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 4 died, etc., 1 withdrawn.
...	2	8	2	6	1 convicted of non-cognizable offence, 7 withdrawn.
5	168	338	78	241	272 compounded, 24 convicted of non cognizable offences, 3 died, etc., 2 withdrawn.
3	35	286	39	209	1 convicted of non-cognizable offence, 4 under extradition.
...	...	57	11	46	
2	68	344	98	235	16 compounded, 3 withdrawn.
...	9	15	6	9	8 compounded, 11 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
42	832	1,501	327	1,084	117 died etc., 1 pardoned, 601 compounded, 16 withdrawn.
17	138	182	18	141	20 withdrawn, 2 compounded, 2 pardoned, 2 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 18 escaped.
2	141	124	21	90	3 died, etc., 6 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 4 withdrawn, 3 compounded.
1	24	180	13	138	1 compounded.
2	21	160	37	117	2 compounded, 1 died, 1 convicted of non-cognizable offence.

STATEMENT A.—PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1907

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	218	2,844	41	11	2,593	1,618	975
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	6	84	...	...	48	40	8
		Total ...	506	4,291	111	13	3,859	2,187	1,672
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	9	302	1	...	291	44	247
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	3	70	3	...	64	24	40
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	12	372	4	...	355	68	287
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft... { of cattle	180	1,787	12	9	1,763	1,117	646
		{ ordinary	422	6,768	154	13	6,500	4,631	1,869
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	26	378	6	...	376	223	153
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	76	828	20	1	791	481	310
37	419, 420	Cheating	31	209	6	1	186	112	74
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	52	600	14	...	591	218	373
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	23	...	...	23	12	11
		Total ...	787	10,593	212	24	10,230	6,794	3,436
		Total of Indian Penal Code ...	2,491	21,591	467	66	20,148	11,021	9,127
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	27	...	...	22	11	11
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	10	178	4	...	165	111	54
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	115	3,645	47	18	3,483	2,982	501
		Total ...	127	3,850	51	18	3,670	3,104	566
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*2,618	25,441	518	84	23,818	14,125	9,693

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 (2625) of Statement A, Part II, for 1906:—

N. D.—5 persons disposed of in the previous year wrongly shown as pending.
+1 person pending was wrongly shown as disposed of.
—4 persons were shown last year by mistake as pending.
R. M. Railway—2 persons shown as pending last year were transferred to other jurisdiction.
B. B. & C. I. Railway+3 persons were shown as under extradition last year, but extradition has been refused this year.

Total ... —7

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*concluded.*

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			Remarks.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
35	400	253	35	195	11 compounded, 17 died, escaped, etc., 12 withdrawn.
...	41	1	...	1	1 died, 3 withdrawn.
57	765	900	124	682	49 died, etc., 2 pardoned, 19 compounded, 39 withdrawn.
2	19	858	81	752	126 compounded.
1	3	49	2	46	27 compounded, 3 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
...	...	...	...	...	
3	22	907	83	798	153 compounded, 3 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
107	161	586	152	389	22 died, etc., 2 withdrawn.
67	485	1,292	347	871	6 compounded, 38 died, extradited, etc., 7 withdrawn.
13	18	567	90	454	3 withdrawn, 4 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
4	77	137	48	89	1 withdrawn, 15 died, transferred, etc.
6	40	248	44	189	2 compounded, 7 died, etc.
2	40	3,304	406	2,846	9 withdrawn, 7 died, etc., 115 compounded.
...	...	23	...	23	
199	821	6,157	1,087	4,861	93 died, etc., 123 compounded, 22 withdrawn.
327	2,993	13,563	2,017	10,689	408 died, etc., 3 pardoned, 1080 compounded, 86 withdrawn.
...	7	33	4	29	
...	18	107	42	65	3 compounded, 1 died, 2 withdrawn.
5	189	5,238	4,119	1,103	1 compounded, 23 died, etc., 2 withdrawn.
5	214	5,378	4,165	1,197	24 died, etc., 4 compounded, 4 withdrawn.
332	3,207	18,946	6,182	11,886	3 pardoned, 432 escaped, transferred, convicted of non-cognizable offences, died, etc. 1084 compounded, 90 withdrawn.

J. A. GUIDER,
for Acting Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1907 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.)	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	63	695	758	56	262	340	66	2	...	34	6
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	5	69	74	6	30	27	11	...	...	...	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	52	459	511	18	238	191	56	1	...	8	9
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	6	55	61	6	25	16	11	...	...	3	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	89	95	3	33	51	5	...	...	3	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	8	364	372	3	78	261	9	...	...	20	3; 1 dormant.
		Total ...	140	1,783	1,873	92	666	886	160	3	...	68	21; 1 dormant.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ..	...	13	13	4	6	2	1	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	1	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	
		Total ...	1	21	22	7	11	2	1	...	...	1	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	7	96	103	28	57	11	4	...	...	2	1 dormant.
		Total ...	7	96	103	28	57	11	4	...	...	2	1 dormant.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	82	2,937	3,019	385	597	200	75	1	...	1,762	3
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	63	63	17	36	9	...	...	...	1	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	464	20,469	20,933	2,607	4,524	1,114	525	9	...	12,160	19; 3 dormant.
		Total ...	546	23,472	24,018	3,010	5,158	1,324	600	10	...	13,923	22; 3 dormant.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ..	Cheating	4	216	220	64	114	17	16	1	...	9	1
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	39	564	603	164	280	104	25	...	2	29	1; 1 dormant.
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	96	3,018	3,114	682	553	224	104	...	...	1,551	10
		Total ...	139	3,798	3,937	910	947	345	145	1	2	1,589	12; 1 dormant.

STATEMENT B.—PART I—*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.)	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion ...	1	6	7	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	12	12	2	2	...	...	...	...	8	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	114	1,485	1,599	397	399	96	136	...	...	569	3 : 2 transferred.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	20	280	300	61	69	24	24	...	...	100	3 dormant.
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	194	6,390	6,584	916	1,437	332	178	1	1	3,721	9
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	10	657	667	12	93	513	9	...	...	40	
27	294*a* ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	5	210	215	18	50	127	16	...	...	...	1 transferred. 3 dormant.
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	8	8	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	36	36	7	18	6	5	1	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	13	361	374	55	164	85	13	...	...	57	
		Total ...	357	9,446	9,803	1,491	2,238	1,186	382	2	1	4,497	12 {3 transferred. 6 dormant.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,527	28,092	31,619	1,427	3,516	21,251	2,657	7	1	2,750	9 {17 dormant, 1 under Section 83, P. P. Code.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*4,717	66,659	71,376	6,805	12,593	25,006	3,945	23	4	22,830	76 ; 33 transferred, dormant, &c.

* 4,711 Column 10 of the previous year's statement.
+6 Difference in Sind not explained.
4,717

J. A. GUIDER,
for Acting Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1907 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Part II.—Return of Persons concerned in Non-Cognizable Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	80	996	19	25	1,070	17	490	453	44·6	62	48	...	...	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	8	94	5	2	105	2	53	37	37·4	10	3	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	72	516	17	26	579	12	288	216	40·5	52	11	...	...	
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	11	98	...	7	102	12	50	27	27·6	10	3	...	...	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	90	3	.....	99	3	33	52	56·	5	1	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	6	...	.....	6	...	...	4	66·7	2	...	...	...	
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	54	1,412	106	46	1,521	4	408	1,024	67·5	56	29	...	...	5 dormant.
		Total ...	231	3,212	150	106	3,482	50	1,327	1,813	54·	197	95	...	...	5 dormant.
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	15	1	.....	16	4	8	2	12·5	2	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband	1	8	...	.....	9	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		Total ...	1	23	1	.....	25	5	15	2	8·3	2	1	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	32	144	2	.....	178	24	125	17	11·6	6	6	...	9	
		Total ...	32	144	2	.....	178	24	125	17	11·6	6	6	...	9	
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	4	...	.....	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	167	5,749	5	77	5,844	656	882	274	4·8	203	3,829	...	165	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	...	64	...	.....	64	...	53	8	12·5	...	3	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,701	47,127	27	593	48,252	4,302	10,256	2,410	5·1	1,329	29,955	...	1,051	10 dormant.
		Total ...	1,868	52,944	32	670	54,164	4,960	11,193	2,692	5·1	1,532	33,787	...	1,216	10 dormant.
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	33	243	2	3	275	27	186	24	10·	27	11	...	...	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	96	775	15	6	880	107	539	144	18·2	38	52	1	...	
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	369	7,696	5	107	7,963	1,851	1,495	470	6·1	255	3,892	...	39	
		Total ...	498	8,714	22	116	9,118	1,985	2,220	638	7·3	320	3,955	1	39	

STATEMENT B—*concluded.*

Part II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1907 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or complying with summons during the year; also those against whom process issued were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and those who absconded, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c	
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
21	298	Offences against religion ...	5	23	...	.....	28	6	6	3	13·	...	13	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	26	...	.....	26	4	4	1	4·	...	17	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	314	2,891	...	86	3,120	883	973	167	8·7	336	1,817	...	26	3 transferred.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	98	417	...	.....	513	32	179	42	10·1	45	215	...	26	2 dormant.
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	468	12,572	3	36	12,952	916	2,840	617	4·9	351	8,229	1	189	5 dormant.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	8	777	45	.....	830	16	146	595	72·4	10	63	...	...	
27	294 *a*	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	3	...	.....	3	...	2	1	33·3	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	18	595	8	10	606	40	141	371	61·5	48	3	...	3	5 dormant.
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances...	...	27	1	17	11	...	9	1	3·6	1	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	128	6	5	129	12	84	23	17·0	10	1	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	13	332	...	5	340	32	143	87	28·0	14	59	...	...	
		Total ...	924	17,791	63	208	18,558	1,439	4,530	1,848	10·4	815	9,917	1	244	12 dormant and 3 transferred.
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	4,110	33,819	571	434	38,049	1,068	5,219	23,565	68·5	2,819	4,778	1	604	1 section 83 Indian Penal Code, 17 dormant.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	7,064	116,648	841	1,534	123,575	10,131	24,635	30,576	27·	5,690	52,539	3	2,212	44 dormant, 3 transferred, 1 section 67, Indian Penal Code.

Explanation of difference between column 4 of this Statement and column 7 and 13 of Statement B.—Part II for 1906.

Central Division ...	+	5 persons omitted from last year's Statement by mistake.
	—	8 persons from Násik evading arrest
Southern Division ...	—	19 persons concerned in cases that were withdrawn but shown as pending in the last year's Statement by mistake.
	—	69 do. do.
Sind	—	103 difference not explained.
Railways	—	2 do.
Total ...	—	196

J. A. GUIDER,
for Acting Inspector-General of Police.

LIBRARY

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1907 in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,304	1,909	44·35	5,79,066 0 0	1,30,556 0 0	22·54
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	417	...	.....	20,584 0	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	8,634	5,370	62·19	5,22,248 0 0	2,09,115 0 0	40·04
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	163	79	48·47	1,15,192 0 0	12,521 0 0	10·87
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery...	353	177	50·14	48,094 0 0	12,351 0 0	25·68
3. Criminal breach of trust ..	249	167	67·07	31,367 0 0	12,972 0 0	37·74
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	31	6	19·35	7,894 0 0	289 0 0	36·61
Under the Indian Forest Act .	1	1	100·	6 0 0	6 0 0	100·
Under section 114 of the City Police Act.	...	7	...	.....	1,555 0 0	...
Total ...	13,735	8,133	59·21	13,06,867 0 0	3,99,949 0 0	30·6
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	19	5	26·32	3,263 0 0	122 0 0	3·74
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	229	72	31·44	28,686 14 0	6,892 14 0	24·03
Total ...	248	77	31·05	31,949 14 0	7,014 14 0	21 95

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
1,193	895	78·42	60,359-5-10	35,339-13-0	58·6.

Rs. 17,632 worth of property was recovered during the year of the property stolen in previous years.

Rs. 5,491-0-9 worth of property stolen outside the districts in the Presidency was recovered during the year.

J. A. GUIDER,
for Acting Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATE

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police, for the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspectors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Asistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	5	23	3	242	...	3	898	...	26	1,203
	2. Kaira	...	1	1	...	3	16	...	133	...	1	564	...	6	725
	3. Panch Mahâls	...	1	...	...	4	14	...	142	...	5	650	...	31	847
	4. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	11	...	91	...	1	358	...	6	472
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	16	...	158	...	2	647	...	14	842
	6. Thâna	...	1	1	1	6	20	1	149	...	...	604	...	...	783
	Total ...	...	6	3	4	24	100	4	915	...	12	3,721	...	83	4,872
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	5	22	1	160	...	1	635	...	12	839
	8. East Khándesh ...	...	1	1	1	5	29	...	186	...	5	726	...	38	992
	9. West Khándesh ...	...	1	...	1	4	21	...	161	...	4	614	...	29	865
	10. Násik	...	1	1	1	5	28	1	165	...	1	618	..	9	830
	11. Poona	...	1	2	1	7	27	12	231	...	6	1,064	...	28	1,379
	12. Sátára	...	1	1	1	4	24	...	198	...	1	754	...	7	991
	13. Sholápur	...	1	...	1	5	18	...	107	...	1	462	...	7	602
	Total ...	...	7	6	7	35	169	14	1,208	...	19	4,903	...	130	6,498
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	...	1	4	20	...	141	...	2	542	...	12	723
	15. Bijápur	...	1	...	1	4	15	...	142	...	1	496	...	6	666
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	1	1	4	22	...	188	...	1	631	...	10	859
	17. Kánara	...	1	...	...	4	18	...	138	...	...	496	...	...	657
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	...	3	17	...	90	...	...	371	...	...	482
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	20	...	135	...	...	538	...	...	699
	Total ...	...	6	1	4	23	112	...	834	...	4	3,074	...	28	4,086
Sind.	20. Karáchi	...	1	1	1	6	23	7	130	13	57	809	...	124	1,172
	21. Hyderabad	...	1	1	1	6	27	...	152	...	77	781	...	161	1,207
	22. Sukkur	...	1	1	1	4	15	...	97	...	23	493	...	93	728
	23. Lárkána	...	1	...	1	4	19	...	90	...	41	429	...	104	689
	24. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	3	15	...	65	...	67	174	...	289	615
	25. Upper Sind Frontier ..	...	1	...	1	1	8	...	53	...	10	177	...	115	366
	Total ...	...	6	3	6	24	107	7	587	13	275	2,863	...	886	4,777
Railways.	26. R.-M. Railway	...	1	2	...	3	20	2	82	...	...	429	...	...	539
	27. B. B. & C. I. Railway .	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	91	...	...	629	...	...	728
	28. G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1	1	...	3	10	1	94	...	...	529	...	...	639
	29. S. M. Railway... ...	...	...*	...*	...	2	6	...	56	...	...	307	...	...	371
	Total ...	...	3	3	...	11	40	3	323	...	...	1,894	...	...	2,277
Administrative offices.	30. Inspector-General of Police...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	32. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation	1	1	...	...	7	9	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	58
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	35. Police Training School ...	...	1	9	1	4	4	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	33
	Total ...	5	3	9	1	11	15	...	26	...	...	28	...	...	98
	Grand Total ...	5	31	25	22	128	543	28	3,893	13	310	16,483	...	1,127	22,608
	Additional Police.														
Central Division		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	...	...	67	...	...	92
Sind		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	16	...	...	20
Railways		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	133	...	...	135
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	...	1	216	...	...	247

MENT D.

Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1907.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.	Population.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.		
								To area.	To Population.				
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
										Rs.			
			3,949	795,967	276,781	18	30	3·28	661·65	1,265	1·05	2	
...	...	...	1,595	716,332	128,072	12	31	2·20	988	751	1·03	...	
...	...	...	2,141	316,303	40,822	10	38	2·52	373	420	·49	...	
...	...	...	1,467	291,763	64,802	7	16	3·10	618·14	444	·94	...	Cases referred by Magistrates for investigation.
...	...	...	1,662	637,017	153,296	11	36	1·97	764	538	·63	37	
...	...	...	3,573	811,433	90,421	14	41	·21	1,036	1,764	2·90	129	
...	...	...	14,387	3,568,815	753,694	72	192	2·95	732·51	5,182	1·06	168	
			6,645	837,695	91,280	16	29	7·92	998·33	743	·88		
...	...	...	4,651	957,728	212,565	22	43	4·59	966·45	1,725	1·73		
...	...	...	5,903	469,454	61,683	15	44	6·82	542·95	810	·94		
...	...	...	5,940	816,504	71,304	21	59	7·15	983	1,547	1·86		
...	...	...	5,349	995,330	111,345	18	45	3·88	721	1,438	1·04		
...	...	...	4,988	1,146,559	161,232	17	39	5·03	1,156·97	1,101	1·11		
...	...	...	4,541	720,977	571,007	12	16	7·57	1,189	1,155	1·93		
...	...	...	37,917	5,944,247	1,280,416	121	275	5·83	914·78	8,519	1·31		
			4,649	993,976	172,777	14	53	6·42	1,375	1,088	1·50		
...	...	...	5,669	735,435	109,564	10	51	8·51	1,104	859	1·28		
...	...	...	4,602	1,113,298	225,601	17	45	5·35	1,296	1,661	1·93		
...	...	...	3,945	454,940	36,377	14	39	6·	692	442	·67		
...	...	...	2,131	605,566	61,840	12	25	4·42	1 256	687	1·42		
...	...	...	3,998	1,167,927	76,914	15	33	5·71	1,671	633	·90		
...	...	...	24,994	5,071,142	683,073	82	246	6·11	1,241	5,370	1·31		
			11,971	446,513	140,052	19	72	10·21	380 9	2,252	1·92		
...	...	...	8,026	966,721	90,533	25	66	6·65	800·9	2,950	2·44		
...	...	...	6,730	523,345	96,898	13	53	9·24	718·8	746	1·02		
...	...	...	5,090	656,083	14,543	14	69	7·39	952·2	1,340	1·94		
...	...	...	14,180	389,714	...	24	62	23·06	633·6	697	1·13		
...	...	...	2,624	232,045	10,787	7	40	7·17	638·9	637	1·74		
...	...	...	48,621	3,214,421	352,813	102	362	10·18	672·9	8,622	1·8		
			Miles.										
			1,334	...	...	11	28	2·47	...	956	1·77		
...	...	...	1,143½	...	...	16	37	1·57	...	743	1·02		
...	...	...	914	...	...	8	34	1·66	...	1,02	1·87		
...	...	...	722	...	...	6	22	·93	...	270	·72		
...	...	...	4,113½	...	...	41	121	1·8	...	2,989	1·31		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
47,69,963	3,51,210	51,21,173	Sq Miles. 125.919 Miles. 4,113½	177,98,625	3,069,996	418	1,196	6·2 1·8	790	30,682	1,36		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police hold the charge of the S. M. Railway also.

J. A. GUIDER,
for Acting Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Division.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	31	1,169	30	1,130	67	428	4	...	13	3	109	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Kaira	19	704	19	700	24	234	...	...	4	...	23	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Panch Mahals	18	828	18	782	80	376	...	...	16	7	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Broach	14	456	13	422	23	157	...	1	10	11	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Surat	19	821	18	761	29	306	...	...	2	5	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thána	27	753	27	732	37	382	1	...	3	5	44	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total	128	4,731	125	4,527	260	1,883	5	1	48	31	274	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	11
Central Division.	Ahmednagar	28	808	28	804	47	373	2	...	...	5	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Khándesh	34	955	34	944	33	372	...	1	3	1	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1
	West Khándesh	25	838	25	797	32	393	...	...	2	...	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Násik	34	793	33	766	43	299	1	...	10	2	71	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Poona	46	1,329	46	1,263	47	474	50	...	8	10	116	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	7
	Sátára	28	960	28	943	39	352	...	...	4	1	70	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Sholápur	23	577	21	572	29	213	...	..	...	4	15	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	218	6,260	215	6,089	270	2,476	53	1	27	23	352	1	20	1	2	...	...	3	18
Southern Division.	Belgaum	24	697	24	685	47	328	1	3	3	4	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Bijápur	19	645	19	624	32	289	...	...	3	3	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Dhárwár	26	830	25	781	41	302	...	...	9	1	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Kánara	22	634	22	634	28	237	...	...	2	2	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Kolába	20	461	20	458	21	249	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnágiri	24	673	24	672	26	298	...	...	1	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	135	3,940	134	3,854	195	1,753	1	3	19	11	337	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	14
Sind.	Karáchi	236	933	230	860	40	501	30	1	6	26	57	...	2	...	...	...	...		4
	Hyderabad	262	942	262	935	40	585	1	3	33	25	21	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Sukkur	139	586	137	581	40	336	2	...	3	2	73	...	6	...	..	...	1	...	2
	Lárkána	154	533	152	515	40	377	17	2	13	3	42	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thar and Párkar	150	463	149	460	289	142	13	...	7	2	21	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Upper Sind Frontier	72	292	72	285	20	211	...	...	3	10	88	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,013*	3,749*	1,002	3,636	469	2,152	63	6	65	68	302	4	26	...	...	...	1	...	18
Railways.	R.-M. Railway	25	511	25	511	100	...	4	...	2	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	B. B. & C. I. Railway	7	720	7	711	...	60	1	1	15	5	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	G. I. P. Railway	14	623	14	516	...	71	4	1	2	10	131	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	17
	S. M. Railway	8	363	8	358	...	24	1	...	...	...	29	...	3	...	...	1	5	...	2
	Ttal	54	2,217	54	2,096	100	155	10	2	19	15	358	...	10	...	...	1	5	1	23
Administrative officers.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation	16	40	16	39	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Police Training School	8	14	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	1,574*	20,951*	1,556	20,252	1,294	8,419	134	13	179	148	1,623	5	63	1	2	1	6	9	84

* In Sind Head Constables have not been shown as men, *vide* G. R., J. D., No. 2523,, dated 29th April 1907.
† This figure includes Head Constables also.

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the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1907.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have Left the force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
3	226	30	620	172	196	291	118	112	24	65	13	25	6	9	46·86	1·49	·77
1	100	19	438	58	100	147	177	84	11	30	3	1	1	11	22·39	·06	1·52
1	200	18	250	66	82	239	89	161	21	27	10	23	13	7	42·03	·34	·87
...	66	13	279	36	66	139	61	31	24	29	11	10	3	4	50·3	·6	·91
...	168	18	272	64	79	269	140	49	9	40	2	9	...	10	84·88	·23	1·28
...	503	27	409	39	102	186	161	98	18	36	3	...	2	28	1·58	·40	3·68
5	1,263	125	2,268	435	625	1,271	746	535	107	227	42	68	25	69	...	...	1·48
...	99	28	538	57	46	253	166	121	13	9	...	1	...	8	15·74	·04	·96
...	84	34	538	72	106	256	209	110	10	24	4	13	...	11	34·27	·93	1·12
...	91	25	358	89	69	210	204	67	4	30	2	4	...	11	36·37	·10	1·34
...	69	33	469	75	104	236	127	71	15	31	10	4	1	12	19·7	·05	1·49
...	135	46	488	53	128	492	251	102	20	55	8	...	...	13	33·76	1·3	·94
...	87	28	618	91	120	242	248	58	32	31	4	3	...	25	21·93	·58	2·56
...	100	21	361	21	63	170	100	95	7	17	...	...	...	6	26·47	1·25	1·01
...	665	215	3,370	458	636	1,849	1,305	624	101	197	28	25	1	86	27·05	...	1·38
...	42	24	481	54	151	196	139	155	35	20	6	4	...	12	28·71	·07	1·69
...	22	19	321	42	89	142	107	109	26	25	3	5	...	7	22·23	·06	1·08
...	47	25	497	63	138	249	90	57	15	39	9	6	8	9	50·38	·13	1·11
...	77	22	391	28	61	202	143	90	12	13	4	4	...	20	36·58	·10	3·05
...	72	20	269	45	39	128	105	96	15	9	1	10	...	13	81·58	·22	2·71
1	234	24	583	19	43	142	130	203	1	4	1	...	...	6	71·26	·19	·86
1	494	134	2,542	251	521	1,049	714	710	104	110	24	29	8	67	47·11	·12	1·67
...	75	113	172	196	215	192	105	152	16	155	7	14	5	12	23·3	·06	1·1
5	92	198	230	181	213	311	171	59	22	104	36	7	2	17	28·99	·1	1·42
2	49	84	124	113	113	180	133	42	25	76	3	8	...	12	46·28	·13	1·67
...	52	102	156	123	141	161	58	32	12	43	15	11	...	14	16·79	·06	2·1
...	18	67	124	73	64	168	95	60	8	22	7	1	5	5	47·95	1·31	·82
...	157	36	73	34	50	122	48	31	6	22	3	4	...	5	130·81	·36	1·4
7	443	600*	878	720	796	1,134	610	376	89	422	71	45	12	65	33·55	·13	1·4
16	65	108	175	72	74	145	93	45	13	29	2	9	...	4	46·26	·67	·74
1	118	90	484	96	81	247	133	63	6	49	16	17	5	12	41·09	·11	1·67
1	111	106	357	41	84	150	97	43	...	77	14	3	...	12	91·50	·25	2·26
...	38	57	244	23	53	140	40	47	1	26	6	2	...	4	96·17	·26	1·09
18	332	361†	1,260	232	292	682	363	203	20	181	38	31	5	32	...	...	1·5
...	12	16	35	4	3	9	3	...	1	2	1	...	..	...	14·5	·3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	3,209	1,467*	10,354	2,100	2,876	5,995	3,741	2,449	422	1,139	204	198	51	319	...	...	1·46

J. A. GUIDER,
for Acting Inspector-General of Police.

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